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No. 24

SIMPLE POWERFUL DURABLE ECONOMICAL EFFICIENT
TABER
ROTARY PUMPS
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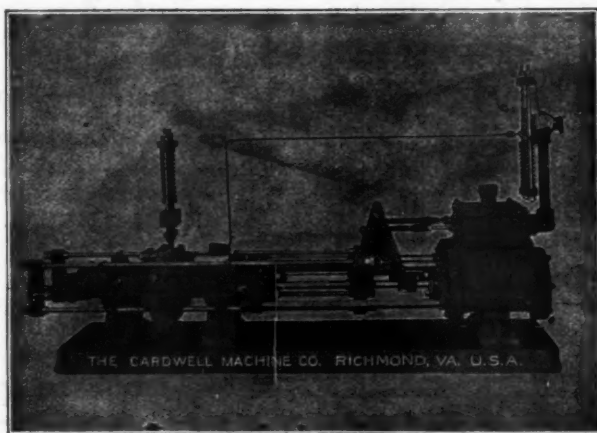
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The Blue Book (Pork and Beef Packers' Handbook and Directory).
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The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).
The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).
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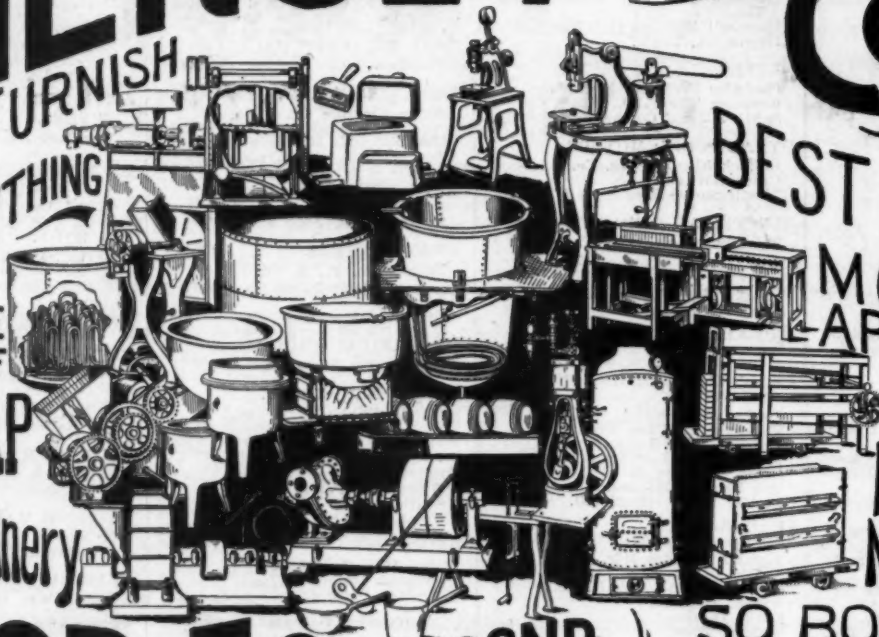
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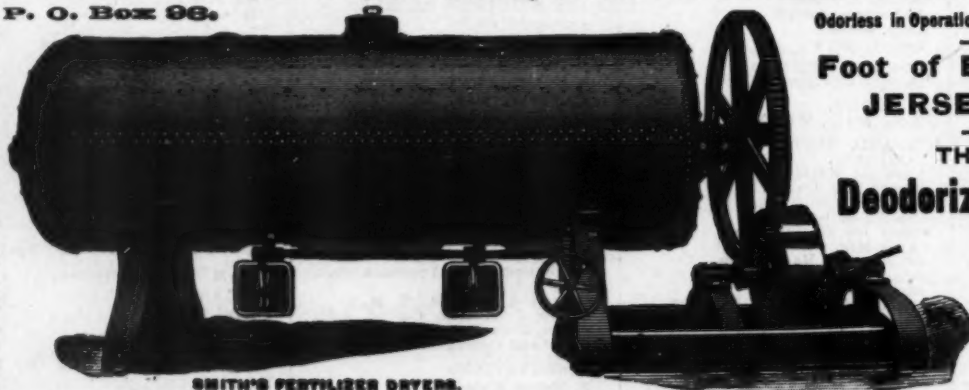
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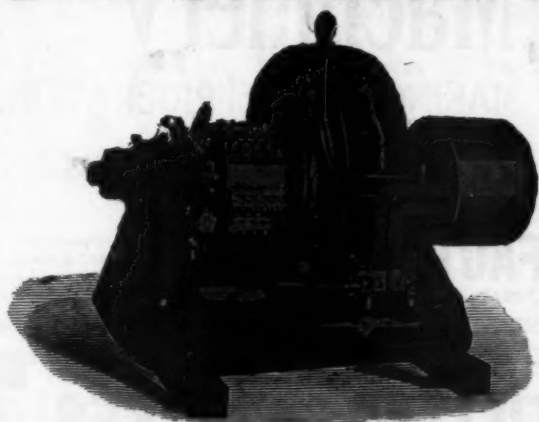


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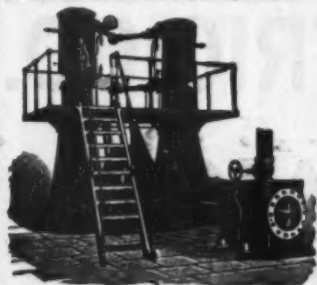
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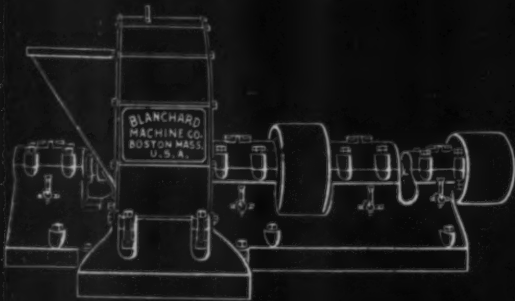
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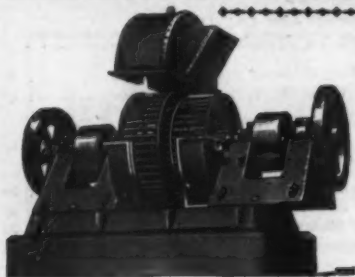
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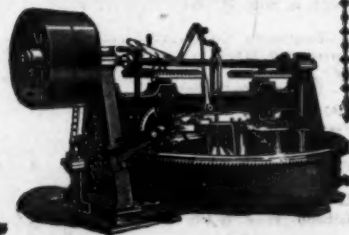
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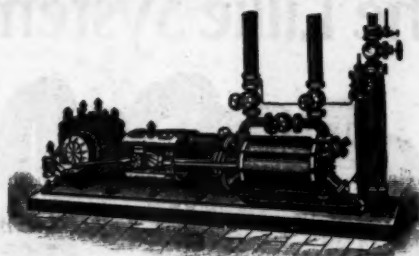
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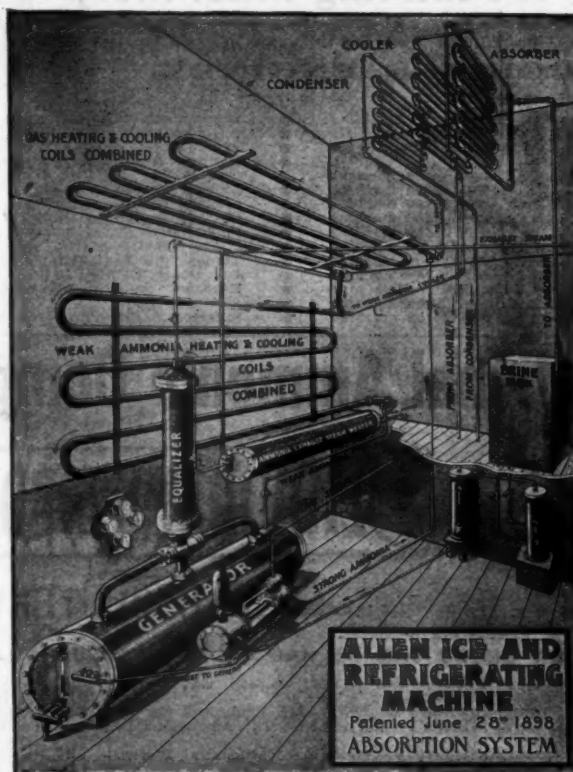
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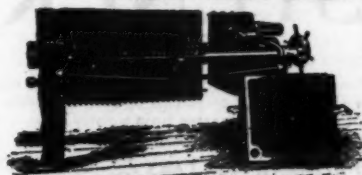
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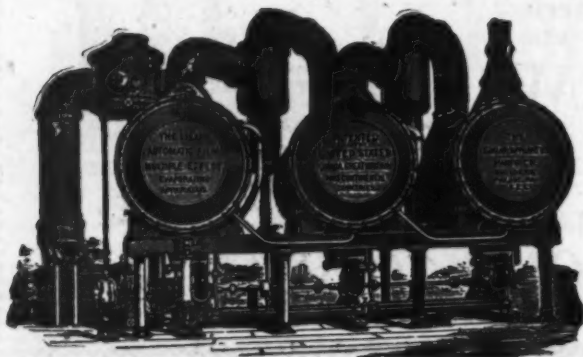
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THE TANNER'S GREED.

When the Treasury rendered its peculiar
decision in the matter of pickled skins, over-
ruling the Board of Appraisers of New York,
which classified them as "partly manufac-
tured," we felt that this was but a preliminary
skirmish between the tanneries and the Amer-
ican stock interests, which would lead up to
the ultimate Congressional battle for a re-
moval of the entire hide and skin duty of the
present tariff.

The leather people have now come into the
open and declared their purpose to ask for
the removal of this duty. There is but one ob-
ject in it all, and that is to flood the Amer-
ican market with cheaper foreign hides and
skins which will naturally take the place of
the American product at the tanneries or
compel the local hides and skins to drop 15
per cent. in price and value so as to hold a
market. In either case, the tanner will dump
into his pocket the difference, as he does not
obligate himself to lower the price of leather
to that extent.

If a hide is worth 15 per cent. less in a free
port, the market value of the animal yielding
it is depreciated to that amount. This is felt
by every head of stock in this country, and,
hence, by the American stock farmer, who
has already had his share of troubles and
losses without receiving additional raps at the
hands of the national legislature at the beck
of a greedy lot of "trust" tanners, who ask
for a free port for hides and skins, but do not
desire also a free port for foreign common
and fancy leathers and for leather fabrics.

The American stockmen and skin dealers
have as much justice on their side in asking
for a repeal of any duty on all leather fabrics
and fancy tanned skins as the tanner has to
ask Congress to make our ports dumping
grounds for foreign skins. In the latter case
the tanner cuts down the price of our raw
product for his personal advantage. In the
former case the foreigner cuts down the profit
of the tanner, but is enabled to pay the Amer-
ican hide and skin dealer a better price for
raw material with which to do this.

We do not see why the most needy and
helpless of our producing population should
be called upon to furnish another margin of
profit to the tanners of foreign stuff without
any semblance of return for it. We do not
think that our Congressmen are yet prepared
to subsidize the foreign hide and skin interests
by this gift of a free port for their hides to
compete against our own.

OUR LAKE LINE CUSTOMER.

Canada is a neighbor whose commercial
friendship is worthy of further cultivation,
the more so because her markets are near us,
her banking facilities and medium of ex-
change are favorable to trade relations with
us, and because she can consume our factory
products and is well able to pay for them. It
is true that Canada is our competitor to a
considerable extent in the European markets
with sheep, cattle and hog products, but we
are able to feed her western provinces from

our Western sources cheaper than she can feed
them herself. Our superior facilities for uti-
lizing the by-products should enable us for
some time to come to sell much of the output
of these factories to our sturdy border neigh-
bor. This is especially true in regard to
soaps, fertilizers, felt and oleomargarine. A
necessary adjunct to a healthy and profitable
trans-border traffic is a friendly reciprocal
customs arrangement. There has always been
acrimony on this subject. The mutuality of
trade should be a careful study among states-
men.

As an example of the trade which we are
losing right at our door, we might instance
one item—soap. During the last year there
was imported into the Dominion of Canada
from Great Britain and her outside colonies
more than 2,000,000 pounds of laundry and
commoner soaps. In the same period we
sent over the border only 500,000 pounds of
this product. It seems that there is some
artificial reason for this discrepancy with so
natural a customer right at our door. This
seems the more evident when it is stated that
we sent to Canada 237,000 pounds of toilet
soap last year, as against 79,000 pounds of
this commodity received from the mother
country.

We might follow the chain of discrepancies
through a longer list, but this will serve the
purpose of calling attention to the matter.

Canada is of our blood and dietetic habits;
she is a good buyer and a good payer. We are
neighbors in the closest sense, and the trade
between us should have a reciprocal swing
about it which, while proving advantageous
to many important industries in each country,
need not necessarily cripple any that require
husbanding.

A large English manufacturer of soaps, see-
ing the value of this line of trade in Canada,
has established an important factory there to
cater to it. We feel that the Canadian mar-
ket is worth studying and supplying.

HUNGRY TIN PLATE.

Tin plate has a hungry appetite. This ar-
ticle has recently gone up in price to such an
extent that the increased cost of it is heavily
felt by the canning interests not only of this
but of every other country. The advance in
the price of the manufactured article is out
of all proportion to the price of the raw ma-
terial. Manufacturers get rid of this discrep-
ancy by a broad and dramatic wave of the
hand, accompanied by the general declara-
tion that everything has gone up. The chief
item of expense has not gone up. That item is
labor. Exchange, and the rate interest have
not gone up. Rent has not gone up. The cost
of machinery and lubricants are the only
things which have gone up as, we understand,
the fuel bill is by yearly contract and on a
minimum price. The raw material has ma-
terially advanced but not to such an extent
as to warrant the virtual doubling of the price
now asked canners for cans. Not only has
plate jumped almost out of reach, but solder,
boxes, labels, and other items used by the
packer have joined the army of extra ex-

pensers raiding the small profits of the packers and cannery.

When a packer stands at his can and sees the increased cost of meats, and the increased cost of supplies for canning all meeting at the mouth of the little package, he naturally stares at his present small margin of profit and is forced to put up his product to the consumer to cover most of it. The situation in this respect is so acute and pressing that the packers of New York State came together at Rome, of that State, last week to discuss some plan for modifying the pressure of this high product. The situation is serious from a profit standpoint and must be met in some way. The cannery all over the world are handicapped by this state of things in the tin plate market.

PUSHING THE HOG.

The hog is the proper animal with which to bait the Chinese and South African native trade. While the Hindoo eschews our greasy pig, and will taboo any meat which has kept company with the swine flesh in any box, the Mongolian is very partial to bacon, and other parts of the porker. The Japanese have a natural liking for this meat; so have the people of Corea. The high caste of the Zulus, and their well-to-do neighbors of South Africa have an innate liking for hog meats. While many of them may not have current coin for a purchase they have valuable articles of trade which are highly esteemed in civilization, as we understand civilization. Swapping stuffs for stuffs has been profitably done for years by large English and Continental houses dealing with people who have little or no other medium of exchange.

It is a curious fact that the native and the bush hog are found together all over the world, and that the pig has been a cherished diet by the indigenous tribes. China is a large country with shortage of pork. If this trade is properly opened up, and commerce develops along with the extension of Asiatic railways there should come to us, unless diplomacy utterly fails, a good Eastern demand for one or another of our pork products. The only question which might handicap our development along this line will be the comparative poverty of the new peoples or inimical trade alliances with them by Russia, England or some other-trade expansion country. Russia has been looking into Asia for some time by land and Britain by sea. We seem to be just looking on. The Arab and the Sudanese take more to beef and mutton, because their lands grow these alone. The Philippines should also be heavy pork eaters. To these new commercial fields the hog is the natural product.

THE WEATHER.

Weather! It is a small word, but it plays havoc with trade; it means much to the business of the cattle and meat industries; not that ice and refrigeration have not overcome degrees in temperature but because nothing has overcome the scruples of the purchaser in warm periods. Weather has more to do with the briskness of the slaughterhouse and pro-

vision trades than the outsider might imagine. A warm spell plays greater havoc with abattoir activity than a change in the moon does with the gardening programme of the country housewife. If the long-faced dealer be asked the cause of his disgruntled humor and the slackness of his trade, he will answer "the weather." If the atmosphere does not become chilly he says: "This warm spell kills business," and it does. People eat less, buy less, care less in a lethargic state of weather at 75 degrees in the shade in winter than they do at 20 degrees. It is the weather.

There is much in the nature and texture of chicken meat and bones which still puzzles refrigeration, and which the cold storage expert has yet to solve. Until it is solved the foreigner must eat fresh or frozen poultry or forego the bird.

THE RETAIL BUTCHERS' REVIEW.

The proprietor of The National Provisioner as president of the Food Trade Publishing Company announces that he has acquired the "Retail Butchers' Review," heretofore published by John Bannon as the official semi-monthly organ of the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Associations of this country. "The Retail Butchers' Review" will be published as before twice a month as a newspaper devoted exclusively to the interests of the retail butchers' trade. It will be under the editorial management of Col. John F. Hobbs, whose popularity and influence among this important trade is well founded in his recognized character and ability. His consent to assume such additional duties is inspired by the same leading motive which induced the proprietor to purchase it; that is, the common ambition to build up for the great meat and provision trade a most efficient newspaper organization.

The new business and editorial managers of "The Retail Butchers' Review" succeeded by their conscientious work in The National Provisioner to gain the confidence of the retail organizations. They did this by their uprightness, sincerity and honest intentions. No efforts will be spared to continue to merit such confidence, and we are assured by the brainy leaders of the organizations of fair and proper treatment. The readers and patrons of The National Provisioner may feel confident that the combination will enhance the value of the papers as comprehensive organs of the great meat and provision trade.

"The Retail Butchers' Review" will be improved in its character as an organization organ and as a newsy family paper for the craft. The National Provisioner will proceed in its steady progress as a comprehensive, reliable and instructive trade paper of equal value to the manufacturer, to the wholesaler and to the brainy and comprehensive retailer, and cherished by all of them, as a necessary market and business newspaper.

The army ration is being talked of again. The vegetable people must think that cabbages generate a bellicose feeling in the human breast and braces the soldier in action. Maybe. If so, he has a wide range of choice in his allowance. There are about a dozen "ors," a few "ifs" and a string of components which he may or may not eat unless he so desires. Our army ration is the outcome of experience, so it might well be let alone.

OUR NOVEMBER EXPORTS.

Our exports for November, corrected to December 9, in the matter of meat and provisions and their products, show a falling off in many respects, but some gratifying increases.

Cattle fell from 23,395 head, worth \$2,102,555, in November, 1898, to 22,047 head, valued at \$1,950,698, last month. For the eleven months of last year we sent out 331,670 head for \$30,022,800; 1899, 298,360 head at \$26,269,647.

Hogs increased as follows: November, 1898, 612, worth \$2,850; 1899, 688, valued at \$5,397; eleven months, 1898, 5,357, for \$35,015; 1899, 6,812, at \$45,219.

Canned beef had a large increase, due, evidently, to the South African war. The shipments were: For Nov., 1898, 5,632,391 pounds, valued at \$525,501; 1899, 8,867,087 pounds, worth \$818,325; for the eleven months of 1898, 31,726,029 pounds, for \$2,889,100; 1899, 37,874,281 pounds, worth \$3,445,372.

Of fresh beef we shipped, in November, 1898, 22,739,713 pounds, for \$1,882,260; 1899, 22,060,973 pounds, at \$2,106,973; eleven months, 1898, 243,783,323 pounds, valued at \$20,697,740; 1899, 293,232,400 pounds, for \$25,422,454. The increase was very gratifying.

We exported of salted beef, for November of last year, 5,670,299 pounds, valued at \$365,786; last month, 3,805,868 pounds, for \$221,287; eleven months, ending with November, 1898, 43,634,632, worth \$2,462,750; 1899, 41,465,672 pounds, at \$2,330,858. This falling off is worthy of note and is possibly due to the absorbing of beef used in pickle for canning purposes. Tallow followed corned beef in its decline in the shipping list. For November, 1898, we exported of tallow, 7,310,134 pounds, worth \$298,335; 1899, 5,757,643 pounds, valued at \$282,394; for the eleven months, ending November, 1898, 95,546,760 pounds, for \$3,788,723; 1899, 84,055,024, worth \$3,713,682.

Bacon shipments were lighter last month than for November of last year. The quantities forwarded were: November, 1898, 43,030,352 pounds, worth \$3,195,255; 1899, 38,021,229 pounds, worth \$2,901,138; eleven months ending 1898, 566,752,503 pounds, worth \$41,630,596; 1899, 507,198,287 pounds, at \$37,281,692. We lost thus nearly four and a half million pounds.

We shipped fewer hams last month than for the corresponding month of last year. Our exports of this product were, for November, 1898, 15,695,599 pounds, worth \$1,432,693; 1899, 13,202,586 pounds, valued at \$1,347,927; for the eleven months of 1898, 199,233,948 pounds, worth \$18,504,423; 1899, 192,918,554 pounds, at \$18,757,651.

Pork showed even a greater falling off in the export list of November last than did hams. Our exports of this product were, for November, 1898, 17,236,764 pounds, valued at \$1,038,611; 1899, 12,227,392 pounds, worth \$742,004; eleven months of the year, 1898, 118,633,815 pounds, for \$7,106,611; 1899, 138,774,674 pounds, at \$8,456,447.

Lard followed pork products in falling off in last November's shipments over the same month of last year. The totals are for November, 1898, 68,183,550 pounds, valued at \$3,949,924; 1899, 55,079,659 pounds, worth \$3,465,028; for the eleven months, ending November, 1898, 647,052,449 pounds, for \$38,271,182; 1899, 610,153,572 pounds, at \$36,752,753.

Our exports of oleomargarine were as follows: November, 1898, 412,671 pounds, worth \$40,197; 1899, 431,050 pounds, valued at \$38,600; eleven months of 1898, 5,339,285 pounds, at \$467,223; 1899, 4,271,619 pounds, for \$409,916. Oleo oil figured in the month's and year's export list as under: November, 1898, 8,287,594 pounds, at \$512,055; 1899, 9,167,054 pounds, worth \$672,767; eleven months ending with November, 1898, 125,539,917 pounds, valued at \$7,490,555; 1899, 128,235,202 pounds, at \$8,936,417. This increased shipment somewhat accounts for the claim of overstocked warehouses abroad which have tended to depress the market.

We shipped less butter last month than we did during November of last year. The quantities were for November, 1898, 806,049 pounds of butter, valued at \$129,805; 1899, 618,786 pounds, worth \$104,925; eleven months of 1898, 12,870,433 pounds, for \$2,060,454; 1899, 26,088,247 pounds, at \$4,282,977.

Cheese experienced a remarkable falling off as compared with November of last year. The total amount of cheese appearing in the export list is: For November, 1898, 2,022,163 pounds, valued at \$185,497; 1899, 966,503 pounds, at \$104,613; eleven months of 1898, 36,775,644 pounds, worth \$3,048,403; 1899, 32,253,128 pounds, for \$3,171,709. Upon the whole the export provision year has been a prosperous one for our country.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

BROADENING MARKET—INCREASED OUTSIDE SPECULATION—LARGER EXPORT BUSINESS IN MEATS—INCREASING ALL AROUND TRADING—CONTINUED RATHER MODERATE RECEIPTS OF HOGS EXERTS THE CONFIDENCE.

There has been livelier speculative trading this week than in some time, with a generally more vigorous and encouraging tone. This is the legitimate outcome of the statistical situation, and could easily have been a feature before this. As we stated in our previous review, the market is "rarely in a better situation for a bullish turn," while that the "packers would find it easy to bull the market, by doing which they would have a pretty liberal following of outsiders." But we expressed some doubt as to whether the trade was ready for a pronouncedly bullish turn, and that a good deal would depend upon the supplies of hogs, while we think even now that in the event of a marked increase in the supplies of hogs that there would be a reaction from the present strength in the products. The hog supplies daily through the week have continued to run of a very moderate order as compared with those of last year at this time, and many of the traders are indulging in the belief that the hogs are not back in the country to show supplies in the future to materially disconcert any bullish tendency of prices of the products. A spell of cold weather would probably better show the probabilities of hog supplies, since the prices of the swine have gone up sufficiently latterly to induce selling wherever they had been held back because of the late easier tendency of their marketable values. The farmers have had no especial reason to hurry their hogs forward latterly; the prices of the swine have not been high, while corn has been plenty in all sections, and it has paid at its prices to put it to feeding. The farmers, as well as the traders generally in hog products, undoubtedly feel that the latter are cheap in price, and that they are likely to do better to benefiting the market rates for swine; they have this additional reason for indifference over selling the swine. But with all considerations, it is quite probable that there are fewer hogs back in the country than this time last year; all reports tend to show this, while there may possibly be a loss in the supply of greater degree than, at present relied upon, a fair portion of the traders are inclined to suppose possible, although there is no question but that the quality of the hogs will be decidedly superior right along than that of the previous season to help making up a moderate deficiency in their number. That there is some nervousness as yet over the hog situation is shown in the readiness of many traders to get out on any advance in the prices of the products, yet the advancing tendency has been more prolonged, however moderate its character, latterly than in a corresponding period for some time. The packers have done most of the selling on the upward turns in prices,

and have been most willing to sell the May option. But at the same time the desire to sell has not been very marked, while the outsiders have come in much more freely on the January and May options in the way of buying. However, some of the hogs have got out at the profits possible this week, while, of course, it is hard to arrive at the extent of the short interest, which was fairly liberal a little while since of the January option, but which may have extensively covered in the recent reaction to stronger prices. A little start to this outside speculative demand has been all that was necessary to move the products upward, and to bring forward the statistical situation as a factor and the moderate receipts of hogs. Considering the situation of stocks of the products alone there is no question but that long before this an advancing tendency of prices should have come about, while now that the firmer temper has developed there is increasing demand from foreign markets for supplies, more particularly of meats. But with all of the strength developed this week, and the justification for it in the comparatively moderate stocks of the products, the receipts of swine, and the enlarged outside speculative interest, there is evidently a feeling that with colder weather perhaps the supplies of swine will be of a sufficiently large order to provoke the packers over freer selling of the products, and that the situation may not be altogether in the future quite so promising as at present. There is no question, however, but that a much more satisfactory movement of the products is taking place, and that there will be nothing but encouragement had from the situation of stocks at the close of the month, while that if there is any material covering of contracts to be done then that a strong grasp of prices is probable, except as supplies of hogs may prove more liberal to upsetting affairs. Just now the export demands are materially enlarged chiefly for meats, although we think there is a little more of a stir to demands for lard. But that there should be a markedly increased inquiry from abroad for lard in the event of the firmness over its prices continuing would seem probable in the view of the falling off in the stocks there and the general steady liberal consumption at all points in Europe, while the demand is likely to run of greater proportion this year for hog products generally in view of the cost of some other competing commodities, as against their relative prices last year with hog products, although it will, of course, be helped out a little more than then by the increased production in Europe. The exports of lard last week were larger than those at this time last year. The home trade demands are steadily fairly active, and they are covering more confident orders from all sections, and from people who, while needing reassortments for distributions, had been inclined to hold off until convinced that bottom had been touched. The compound lard trading is better this week; it runs at a steady line of prices, and by relation with pure lard is upon a basis of prices of more advantage to buyers than in the previous week, while cottonseed oil has eased up temporarily a little in price, however firmer the price of oleo-stearine. The markets throughout, apart from cotton oil, are decidedly firmly held; tallow, greases, etc., are more in favor of sellers, while the London auction sale for tallow this week showed an advance of 3¢@6d. In New York there has been more of a demand for Western steam

lard for the English markets and increased shipments of city lard to the Continental and United Kingdom markets. There is also a freer inquiry for refined lard from the Continent. The local trading in meats is better, and their prices are fairly well sustained.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 5,060 bbls. pork, 16,788,061 lbs. lard, and 14,500,045 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 4,722 bbls. pork, 13,428,335 lbs. lard, and 21,262,198 lbs. meats.

Chicago shipments last week: 4,901 bbls. pork, 12,080,645 lbs. lard, and 15,399,800 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 5,470 bbls. pork, 12,666,433 lbs. lard, and 21,237,982 lbs. meats.

Beef hams are slow of sale, while prices are unsettled and favor buyers; car lots quoted at \$21.00.

BEEF.—The offerings of city India mess continue light, while prices are still unsettled, pending the bids of the British Admiralty. Barreled beef is moderately wanted at the recent quoted easier prices; city tierced extra India mess quoted at \$20.00@21.00, barreled packed at \$11.50@12.00, family at \$13.00@13.50, and extra mess at \$10.00@11.00.

Canned meats are selling freely, while they are well sustained in price; 1-lb. cans at \$1.30, 2-lb. cans at \$2.30, 4-lb. cans at \$4.35, 6-lb. cans at \$7.20, and 14-lb. cans at \$15.50.

On Saturday (9th) hog receipts West, 69,000; last year, 77,000. There was a better outside demand for the products, and increased export trading, while with the moderate receipts of hogs prices closed up for the day 7¢@15¢ for pork, and 2¢@5 points for lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.65; city lard, \$5.25. Refined lard, Continent, \$5.90; S. A., \$6.35; do. kegs, \$7.50. Compound lard, 5¼¢. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$9.50@10.25. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders at 6¢, pickled hams at 8½¢@9½¢, pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 6¢. Hogs at 5¼¢@6¼¢.

On Monday, hog receipts West, 88,000; last year, 105,000. There was a better investment demand for the products, and prices were stronger, despite easier hogs and grain. There was some unloading of longs, while the packers sold moderately. The close showed declines for the day of 2 points on lard, and 2 points on December pork, while ribs were unchanged to 2 points higher, and January and May pork unchanged. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.65; city lard, \$5.25. Refined lard, \$5.90 for Continent, \$6.35 for S. A., \$7.50 for do. kegs. Compound lard, 5¼¢@5½¢. In pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$9.50@10.25; city family mess at \$12.00@12.25, short clear at \$11@12.25. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6¢; sales of 40,000 pounds pickled bellies at 5¼¢@6¢ for 14 and 12 lbs. average. Hogs at 5¼¢@6¢.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West, 81,000; last year, 121,000. The tendency for the products was stronger, with the close firm at an advance for the day of 5 points for lard, 5 points on ribs, and 7 to 17½ points on pork. At the outside figures there was a good deal of realizing by January longs, and May delivery was sold by the packers. Outside buying was larger. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.70; city lard, \$5.30@5.35. Refined lard, Continent, \$5.95; S. A., \$6.35; do. kegs, \$7.50. Compound lard, 5¼¢@5½¢. In pork, sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$9.75@10.50; 100 bbls. city family at \$12.00@12.25; short clear at \$11.00@12.25. Hogs at 5¼¢@6¢. City cut meats, pickled shoulders at 6¢, pickled bellies at 6¢ for 12 lbs. average, pickled hams at 8½¢@9½¢. Hogs at 5¼¢@6¢.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West, 88,000; last year, 128,000. The products had increased outside speculation, and with the receipts of hogs continuing moderate as against last year at this time, prices were on the upward turn again, while the close showed the

gain for the day at 15@20c for pork, 5@7 points for lard, and 7@10 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.77½. Sales of 140 tcs. city lard at \$5.35. Compound lard, 5¼@5½c. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$9.75@10.50, city family at \$12.00@12.25, short clear at \$11.00@12.25. City cut meats, pickled shoulders at 6c, pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 6c; pickled hams at 8½@9½c. Hogs at 5½@6c.

On Thursday, hog receipts West, 87,000; last year, 121,000. The products were lower by 10c for pork, and 2@5 points for lard and ribs, through some realizing of longs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.75; city lard, \$5.35. Refined lard, Continent, 6c. No other changes in prices.

Canned Meats.—There was some talk of advancing prices to-day up to \$1.50 for 1-lb. cans and other sizes to correspond.

Compound lard has been advanced to 5½c. On Friday hog receipts West 69,000; last year, 100,000. The most important advance yet occurred in the products, largely through a swelling outside buying interest, with early in the day pork up fully 25c per barrel, and lard and ribs 12 points, under markedly increased excitement. The close showed the gain for the day as 25@30c for pork, and 12@15 points for lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard quoted at 5.85c. Refined lard, Continent, 6.15c; S. A., 6.50c; do., kegs, 7.60c. Mess pork at \$10@10.75. No other changes in prices.

Canned Meats were marked up to the advance.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The business in oleo oil during the week under review has been light, and such sales as took place of choice oil were made at 63c, and prime oil at 50@52c.

There is a good deal of difference of opinion as to the course of prices after the holidays, but the outlook is for decidedly lower prices on oleo oil and neutral lard when the holiday demand has been filled.

COMING EVENTS.

1899.

Dec. 19-21.—Michigan Improved Live Stock Association, annual meeting, Detroit, Mich.

Dec. 25-28.—Elgin (Ill.) Poultry Association, big show at Elgin. Regular meetings second Monday of each month.

1900.

Jan. 16-19.—National Live Stock Association, third annual convention, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Jan. 17-19.—Northern Illinois Poultry Association, eleventh annual exhibition, Belvidere, Ill.

Jan. 17-22.—Kansas City (Mo.) Fanciers, Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, big show, Convention Hall.

January 22.—Texas Live Stock Association, ninth annual meeting, San Antonio, Tex.

March 6.—Panhandle Live Stock Association meets at Canadian, Tex.

March 13.—Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, annual meeting, Ft. Worth.

HATELY BROTHERS,

169 Jackson Street, Chicago.

EXPORTERS AND
COMMISSION
MERCHANTS

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, TALLOW,
OIL AND FEEDSTUFFS.

A MODEL ARMY RATION.

Much has been said recently about the fatty component of the army ration and many changes have been suggested for hot climates.

Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon-General of the United States Army, states that the army ration is a flexible one which will fit any climate. If the soldier does not desire one component, he can select another. For instance, the prescribed ration consists of meat, bread, vegetables, fruit, coffee, sugar and seasoning. A soldier can take any component or something else in its stead. He is entitled to 20 oz. of fresh beef or 20 oz. of mutton (when mutton does not exceed the cost of beef), or 12 oz. of pork, or 12 oz. of bacon, or 22 oz. of salt beef, or 14 oz. of dried fish, or 18 oz. of pickled fish, or 20 oz. of canned salmon, or 18 oz. of fresh fish. This seems a wide enough range for any man in any climate. In addition to this, he is entitled to a daily allowance of 18 oz. of flour and baking powder additional when he bakes his own bread, or 18 oz. of soft bread, or 16 oz. hard bread, or 20 oz. of corn meal.

He is likewise entitled to 2-5 oz. of beans, or 2-5 oz. of peas, or 1-5 oz. of rice, or 1-5 oz. of hominy and 16 oz. of potatoes, or 12-5 oz. of potatoes and 3-1-5 oz. of onions, or 11-1-5 oz. of potatoes and 4-4-5 oz. of canned tomatoes, or 4-4-5 oz. of fresh vegetables (not canned), if these can be got in the vicinity of transportation.

Added to the above, he is entitled to 2 oz. of dried fruit—prunes, peaches or apples; also to green coffee, or roasted coffee or tea (green or black), and sugar or molasses or cane syrup, vinegar, salt and black pepper.

The soldier in the tropics need not eat his 12 oz. of bacon or any meat if he does not desire, as he can convert these components into fruit and vegetable components. It will be seen then that the criticism of the army ration is based upon a kitchen knowledge of the ration itself, and until the men seriously complain and the surgeons of the army back up that complaint as being for cause, it will be folly to interfere with the components of a flexible ration which has been made up from field experience.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec. 15.—Beef—Steady; extra India mess, 82s. 6d.; prime mess, 76s. 3d. Pork—Steady; prime mess, Western, 57s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 45s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces firm, 28s. 3d.; American refined, in pails, steady, 29s. 9d. Butter—Finest United States, 95s.; good, 75s. Cheese—Firm; American finest white, 57s.; American finest colored, 59s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., easy, 31s. 6d.; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs., steady, 35s.; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs., steady, 34s. 6d.; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., steady, 34s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., steady, 33s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., dull, 32s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., firm, 33s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 25s. 6d.; Australian in London firm, 26s. 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, December-April, firm, 18s.

THE NEW COMMISSION COMPANY.

The organization of the new Live Stock Commission Company, composed largely of cattle shippers and promoted by former Congressman Mason S. Peters, has been completed. The names of the officers are here given: President, Mason S. Peters, Kansas City; vice-president, F. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.; treasurer, G. T. Goode, Olathe, Kan.; auditor, John W. Breidenthal, Topeka, Kan. The following were elected directors: Paul Russell, Olathe, Kan.; John Mitchell, Garden City, Kan.; Frank E. Rose, Wamego, Kan.; L. C.

Stine, Ottawa, Kan.; George W. Williams, Gallatin, Mo., and Frank Hout, Warrensburg, Mo.

The name, business and good will of the Union Live Stock Company of St. Joseph, Mo., was purchased by the new concern.

LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICERS.

At the monthly meeting of the South Omaha (Neb.) Live Stock Exchange the following officers were nominated: J. A. Hake, president; W. B. Cheek, vice-president; board of directors for three years, J. B. Blanchard, W. B. Wallwork, W. B. Vansant; committee on arbitration, D. S. Parkhurst, E. S. Harrell, P. T. McGrath, A. Garrow, William Underwood; committee of appeals, L. E. Roberts, R. E. Rogers, Al Powell, W. H. McCreary, P. Mitchell. The election will be held at the first meeting of the exchange in January. A secretary and treasurer will be chosen after the election of officers in January.

TEXAS CATTLE COMBINE.

Appraisers have been appointed by George B. Loving, of Fort Worth, Tex., to inspect the ranches in Texas and New Mexico, which it is proposed to combine, and report about Jan. 1, at which time Mr. Loving hopes to be able to close the big deal. It is said that there are fifty ranches in the transaction, and that the capital stock of the corporation would be \$50,000,000.

—The Consolidated Ice Company has been absorbed by the American Ice Company. The American Ice Company was incorporated in New Jersey last October, with a capital of \$60,000,000. It will absorb ice companies in other cities besides New York, it is said. Already it has large branches in Chicago, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The Consolidated four years ago swallowed the Knickerbocker Ice Company, which had in its day absorbed six rival companies.

Henry and Edward H. Deike, doing business as D. F. Deike & Son, manufacturers of glue and gelatine at 602 and 604 West 52d street, New York, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with firm liabilities of \$50,246 and firm assets of \$31,175. The firm assets consist of machinery, \$10,000; book accounts, \$18,707; stock in trade, \$1,500; horses and wagons, \$750, and cash, \$218.

* Swift and Company, of St. Joseph, Mo., have introduced the automobile for general delivery in that city. This horseless wagon will be run by storage battery thirty or forty miles without recharging. It is capable of carrying four to five tons of meat, and will be a decided novelty.

* One of the new corporations of Chicago is the Hine Bros. Company, for manufacturing lard, tallow, grease, soap and fertilizer. The capital is \$5,000, and the following incorporators: Andrew J. Redmond, Avery B. Hayes and W. H. Dyer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1899.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Jan. 1, 1900, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on Dec. 19, 1899. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Dec. 19, 1899," and addressed to Col. C. A. WOODRUFF, A. C. G. S.



PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD. Interesting Trade Evidence.

(Continued from last week.)

Mr. James Hudson, chairman of Hudson Bros., Ltd., who, he said, dealt largely in butters, said he had been connected with the trade for over 50 years. He remembered that in the '40's and '50's, and well into the '60's, that butters were very heavily salted in order to keep them, but that had given way to the improved method of using preservatives. They thought that $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of preservatives was quite sufficient, and they would not object to an act limiting it to that percentage. A percentage of 3 or 4 per cent., or even 1 per cent., could be detected by its flavor. His firm objected to more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and butter was guaranteed as containing that quantity of preservative. Half per cent. of preservative did not destroy the flavor, but he believed that 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. would. He did not know what the result would be if the use of preservatives was prohibited. Normandy butter gave greater satisfaction than Danish, because the latter did not keep so well as the former, nor did it keep so well as Irish or New Zealand butter. They were producing excellent butter in Ireland now with the improved creamery system they were adopting there, and if they did away with the use of preservatives it would be the means of stopping the trade altogether. Undoubtedly the general use of preservatives tended to increase the consumption very much, and whereas they frequently got complaints of the butter turning off in the older days they never got any such complaints now. Whilst the sale of Irish butter, so far as their experience went, was increasing, that of Danish butter had decreased. He knew from experience that any cold storage butter which did not contain a preservative turned off at once on being taken out. The quantity of preservative in the cream for which his firm, amongst others, had been summoned for selling, was 4.4 per cent., and that percentage of preservative would enable the cream to be kept for four or five days. Annatto was the name of the coloring that was used in cheese, but he did not think the coloring of cheese was necessary. There was no preservatives used in Irish or English bacon, but they were used slightly in Irish hams.

Mr. Prosser, a manager in the employ of Messrs. Kehoe, Donnelly & Pakenham, Dublin, said he had been connected with the trade about thirty years. There was a greater demand now for mild-cured hams than what there used to be, and he concurred in the opinion expressed by other witnesses that there was a general substitution of preservatives for salt. His experience was that they could not sell heavily salted goods at all now, and they used an antiseptic, which was a mixture of boracic acid and borax. They used salt and saltpeter to make a mild-cured bacon, and they simply used the preservatives for keeping it. Generally speaking, they use about $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to a side of 100 lbs., and in the warm weather they might use up to 1 lb. If the bacon and hams were not treated in that way it would have to be more heavily salted in order to keep it. The antiseptic was used at the time the goods were salted, and would remain from about seven to ten days, and afterwards it was thoroughly washed, so that there was only a very small quantity in the hams when they were sent out. He had drunk 1 per cent. of the antiseptic in water, and also $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for three months, and he found it had had no ill effects upon him. He believed it was perfectly harmless, and it had the effect of giving him a keener appetite.

Mr. Trengrouse, of the firm of H. Trengrouse & Co., provision merchants, and rep-

resenting the London Chamber of Commerce, spoke of the preference of the public for mild-cured goods, and the substitution of preservatives for salt. Boracic acid was the chief preservative used now. The bacon and hams were also dusted with borax powder. His firm dealt very largely in butters, in fact they might claim to be the pioneers of the Australian butter trade. He should not think it would be possible for these butters to come here without preservatives, as it would have to be consumed immediately it was taken out of cold storage, and that would not always be practicable. New Zealand butter would not keep after being taken out of cold storage, without it contained boracic acid. The preservative was incorporated and mixed in Australian butters, and he should say the same practice was adopted in regard to French butters. He could not say anything, however, as to the French butters only being wrapped in cloth soaked in a solution of borax. There was a very small percentage of salt in Danish butter, and, being practically fresh, it went into consumption immediately. Normandy and Brittany butters which contained preservatives were exceedingly mild and of a delicate character, and if they did not contain preservatives they would deteriorate very rapidly. Danish butter formed the bulk of the butter trade; he should think they imported about nine-tenths of the butter made in that country, and it would keep longer than Normandy. There was more moisture in Normandy and Brittany and in Irish, than in Danish, and the larger the amount of moisture there was the sooner the butter went off. Danish butter was very popular with the ordinary middle class consumer, but as to Irish butter necessitating a preservative, whilst Danish did not, they had to take into account the bigger consumption of the latter, and one had also to look to the weather and to the different soil. Preservatives were used in the great majority of butters they dealt in, and half to three-quarters per cent. he considered quite innocuous and a desirable preservative. Formerly there was a prejudice against Australian butter, but that had been overcome, and the quality had considerably improved. They cleared one weekly shipment before the next arrived, and if they failed to do that it was put into cold storage. It would take about two or three weeks after being landed to reach the distributor. He did not think boracic acid would tend to conceal decomposition. Of course, the

more heavily salted the butter the longer it would keep, but consumers now did not like salt or fat. Three per cent. had been alleged as the amount of preservative contained in some butter, but no ill effects had arisen from consumers of butter containing that high percentage. He was of opinion that boracic acid was very much superior to salt as a preservative, and they would be pleased to see some standard or system adopted with regard to it. In some parts of the country highly colored cheese was demanded, whilst in other parts they would only have white cheese.

(To be continued.)

RECIPROCITY WITH ARGENTINE.

The commercial treaties between the United States and other countries were made public by the Senate on Monday. The treaty with the Argentine Republic provides a reduction of 20 per cent. on articles of Argentine origin which may be imported into the United States. On hides, on the rates prescribed by Article 437 of the tariff act of 1897, but the concession is not to be construed as impairing the regulations to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases. On wool, on the rates prescribed by Articles 357, 358 and 359 of the act of 1897. In return Argentina agrees to the following tariff reductions on articles from the United States: Fifty per cent. on canned salmon, canned lobsters, canned shrimps, canned corn, succotash, canned tomatoes, canned apples and other fruits (excepting peaches, pears, quinces, apricots and cherries), windmills and dried, or evaporated fruits and paraffine wax. Twenty per cent. on bacon, oatmeal, cracked wheat, hominy, corn, grits, cornstarch, maizena, and other cereal foods. Six and one-quarter per cent. on cottonseed oil.

It is provided that no lower duties shall be granted by either country on the articles in question than those granted by the United States to Argentina and by Argentina to the United States. Ratifications are to be exchanged seven months from date.

* The Pittsburg, Pa., Live Stock Exchange have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, I. F. Brainard; vice-president, Capt. S. W. Jeffries; directors, T. W. Orr, H. P. Zahnizer, S. R. Rush, S. P. Sadler and H. C. Wood.

NOTICE.—Owing to removal of our warehouse by JANUARY 1st we WILL SELL

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CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE—

A somewhat more liberal volume of cattle than was here for the previous week has not been accompanied by a generally satisfactory market, though some kinds have been selling fully up to prices of a week ago. The style of cattle that had been selling between \$5.40 @6.25 have been the most unfavorable sellers for the past week; this range being the one in which the bulk of steers sell, and including the great percentage of short fed and not better than half to two-thirds fat steers that are always found on market at this season of year. The above kinds have been meeting rather slow sale all week and have declined fully 15 to 25 cents. Good heavy steers that had been selling between \$6.40 @ 6.75 have also come in for a little reduction, while above a \$6.75 style, embracing the Christmas goods that are now coming, the market has made no notable change, though there have been some sensational sales made, \$8.50 for two head of fancy Angus steers, \$8.25 for one carload, \$7.50 for one car and several bunches ranging at \$7 @ 7.40, the extreme tops being the highest reached in a period of sixteen years. Below a \$5.25 kind and embracing a liberal percentage of common to fair light beeves there has not been much change in prices, though the trade movement has not been lively.

Some fed Texans have been arriving and, while selling a little easier in sympathy with the market for bulk of native steers, they have been selling at comparatively good prices and are wanted by the Chicago trade.

There is no change of note in the stocker branch of trade. There is a very fair demand for good feeders and the few coming are taken off quite readily at prices ranging from \$4 @ 4.75, with bulk at \$4.25 @ 4.50. This stock cattle are a drug on the market and sell only on a peddling basis, only now and then a man being found who wants to rough them through the winter. Prices are quoted at \$3.25 to around \$4, but with very little volume to business. Nothing doing in stock heifers.

In the cow and mixed butcher trade the big demand is still apparent, though the booming trade of a short time ago has started heavy supplies, outside markets forwarding butchers' stock here, a result of which has been a weaker one developing for anything between a canner grade and good fat strong weight that would suit the dressed beef shipping and export trade. Cannermen continue to sell at strong figures, the good dressed beef cows and heifers steady, but in-between grades of cutter cows and heifers 15 @ 25 cents lower.

In a general way the outlook for the market is favorable to continued good prices for fully fat steers, though these fancy prices will perhaps drop out of sight in the near future.

HOGS—

The volume of hogs moving toward market has been a little heavier than for last week, though not to the extent that the trade had been expecting, and it is doubtful if the early winter months will see any great big increase in the number of hogs coming, though it is altogether likely that the severe storms through the West have curtailed the marketing this week to some extent.

The market is largely in the hands of the local packing trade, Eastern slaughterers still buying lightly, the Boston houses being

entirely out of the trade here on several days of this week. The packer demand, however, is a very good one and the supply for the week has been worked out without any wide fluctuation in prices. Soft, rainy weather on opening of the week caused a week and sluggish pulse that developed into a 5-cent decline on Tuesday, but with crisp weather and only fairly liberal receipts Wednesday, the market in lively tone and prices full up to best point of the week, the local packers and butchers taking 28,500 of the 32,000 on offer that day.

With a strengthly undertone to the provision trade and hogs not coming up to the usual December volume, there is beginning to be a bullish sentiment developed, and there is plenty of talk of higher hog market for the future.

The bulk of hogs for the current week have sold between \$3.55 and \$4.05; quite a showing of prime butcher shapes at \$4.10 and comparatively few sales at below the \$3.35 mark. Pigs sell largely at \$3.80 @ 3.95, with strong weight around \$4. Quality of hogs is good and running to strong weight, not a usual condition when the supply is short in the country.

SHEEP—

Supply of sheep and lambs has fallen away under figures of the previous week, and there has been a correspondingly strong turn in the market, prices moving up fully 15 to 25 cents during the week, and supplies have been well worked out, the local slaughtering trade taking practically the entire supply, there being but little Eastern demand and only an occasional lot to the feeders. Top lambs are worth around \$5.75, bulk \$5 @ 5.50, top sheep around \$4.75, and the bulk \$3.75 @ 4.40. Outlook is healthy.

SATURDAY, DEC. 9.

| PORK—(Per barrel)— | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
| December | 9.80 | 9.82½ | 9.75 | 9.82½ |
| January | 9.82½ | 9.85 | 9.87½ | 9.82½ |
| May | 10.05 | 10.05 | 9.97½ | 10.05 |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| December | 5.35 | 5.37½ | 5.35 | 5.37½ |
| January | 5.35 | 5.37½ | 5.35 | 5.37½ |
| May | 5.55 | 5.57½ | 5.52½ | 5.57½ |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| December | 5.20 | 5.25 | 5.20 | 5.22½ |
| January | 5.20 | 5.25 | 5.20 | 5.22½ |
| May | 5.37½ | 5.37½ | 5.35 | 5.37½ |

MONDAY, DEC. 11.

| PORK—(Per barrel)— | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
| December | 8.70 | 8.70 | 8.70 | 8.67½ |
| January | 9.82½ | 9.85 | 9.87½ | 9.82½ |
| May | 10.00 | 10.07½ | 10.10 | 10.05 |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| December | 5.37½ | 5.37½ | 5.37½ | 5.35 |
| January | 5.37½ | 5.37½ | 5.37½ | 5.35 |
| May | 5.57½ | 5.57½ | 5.50 | 5.55 |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| December | 5.22½ | 5.25 | 5.25 | 5.22½ |
| January | 5.25 | 5.22½ | 5.25 | 5.22½ |
| May | 5.37½ | 5.37½ | 5.37½ | 5.37½ |

TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

| PORK—(Per barrel)— | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
| December | 8.72½ | 8.75 | 8.70 | 8.75 |
| January | 9.82½ | 10.00 | 9.82½ | 10.00 |
| May | 10.07½ | 10.22½ | 10.07½ | 10.22½ |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| December | 5.10 | 5.10 | 5.10 | 5.15 |
| January | 5.37½ | 5.40 | 5.35 | 5.40 |
| May | 5.55 | 5.60 | 5.55 | 5.60 |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| December | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.22½ |
| January | 5.25 | 5.30 | 5.25 | 5.30 |
| May | 5.37½ | 5.42½ | 5.37½ | 5.42½ |

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13.

| PORK—(Per barrel)— | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
| December | 10.10 | 10.20 | 10.05 | 10.17½ |
| January | 10.30 | 10.42½ | 10.77½ | 10.40 |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| December | 5.42½ | 5.47½ | 5.42½ | 5.25 |
| January | 5.60 | 5.67½ | 5.60 | 5.67½ |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| December | 5.32½ | 5.40 | 5.32½ | 5.40 |
| January | 5.45 | 5.55 | 5.45 | 5.50 |

THURSDAY, DEC. 14.

| PORK—(Per barrel)— | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
| December | 10.12½ | 10.17½ | 9.95 | 10.07½ |
| January | 10.32½ | 10.40 | 10.20 | 10.30 |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| December | 5.45 | 5.47½ | 5.40 | 5.42½ |
| January | 5.65 | 5.67½ | 5.60 | 5.62½ |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| December | 5.37½ | 5.40 | 5.30 | 5.32½ |
| January | 5.47½ | 5.50 | 5.40 | 5.45 |

FRIDAY, DEC. 15.

| PORK—(Per barrel)— | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
| January | 10.20 | 10.35 | 10.12½ | 10.35 |
| May | 10.40 | 10.62½ | 10.35 | 10.60 |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| January | 5.47½ | 5.57½ | 5.45 | 5.55 |
| May | 5.65 | 5.80 | 5.65 | 5.77½ |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| January | 5.40 | 5.47½ | 5.35 | 5.47½ |
| May | 5.50 | 5.60 | 5.45 | 5.60 |

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Last month 24,412 carloads of live stock were received here, the second largest month's total of the year, and nearly 6,000 more cars than there were received last April. The Northwestern Road headed the list, with 4,976; Burlington, 4,819; Milwaukee, 4,704, and Illinois Central, 2,192.

Chicago received 536,671 more cattle than any other market during the first eleven months of this year.

The first eleven months of 1899 Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis received 25,014,451 head of cattle, hogs, and sheep. Chicago alone had a total of 13,104,692.

During November 24,412 cars of live stock were received here, against 23,156 cars the preceding week and 24,678 cars in November, 1898. The receipts for the expired eleven months of 1899 amount to 245,895 cars, against 249,890 cars for the like period last year and 253,822 cars for the same time two years ago.

The hogs received last month averaged 250 lbs., against 240 lbs. the preceding month, 235 lbs. in November, 1898, and 252 lbs. in November, 1897.

The cattle received last month averaged 1,027 lbs., and the sheep 82 lbs.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 50,203; hogs, 208,049; sheep, 89,877; against 32,722 cattle, 159,724 hogs, 61,718 sheep the previous week; 54,060 cattle, 262,344 hogs, 67,825 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; 46,905 cattle, 224,068 hogs, 61,669 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 11,858; hogs, 23,372; sheep, 4,333; against 9,556 cattle, 16,637 hogs, 3,590 sheep the previous week; 15,807 cattle, 8,615 hogs, 6,535 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; 18,820 cattle, 19,241 hogs, 10,585 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Nathaniel Thayer, chairman of the board of directors of the Union Stockyards & Transit Company, is here from Boston on business.

Hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week were: Armour, 50,000; Anglo-American, 16,400; Boyd & Lunham, 8,300; Chicago, 11,600; Continental, 13,800; Hammond, 7,300; International, 2,000; Lipton, 8,100; Morris, 10,700; Swift, 35,000; Viles & Robbins, 19,000; butchers, 6,900.

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven market last week, 573,000, against 469,000 the previous week and 721,000 a year ago. Chicago alone received 208,000, or 48,000 more than the previous week and 54,000 less than a year ago.

For the information and government of members and for the purpose of securing uniformity of action, the board of directors of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, in the matter of inspection by the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners of all dairy or breeding cattle destined for dairy or breeding purposes in the State of Illinois, held it to be the sense of the board that all such animals shall be sold at the buyer's risk. The cow jobbers have formed an organization and propose to resist the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners in the inspection matter.

The hogs received last week averaged 250 lbs., against 256 lbs. the preceding week, 248 lbs. a month ago, 241 lbs. a year ago, and 247 lbs. two years ago.

During the last week 6,228 cars of live stock arrived here, and 940 cars were shipped

from here. The receipts the preceding week were 4,449 cars, and for the corresponding week last year 7,006 cars.

Shipments of hogs from here last week rose to 23,310 head, against 16,637 the preceding week, and 8,615 the corresponding week last year.

During the last week exporters bought only 1,293 cattle, against 2,328 the preceding week and 2,264 the corresponding week last year.

There were two remarkable sales of cattle in the stockyards on Wednesday. One was a full load, consisting of 16 high-grade two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus steers, which was sold to Armour & Co., at \$8.25 a hundred pounds, the top notch paid for a full load of cattle since 1882, when cattle sold at \$9.30. The average weight of these steers was 1,536 lbs. each, making an average price of \$126.72 per head. The other sale was two fancy 1,715 pound Angus steers, which were also sold to Armour & Co. at \$8.50. Both lots were raised in Illinois.

Chicago Provision Market.

Provisions continue to advance under the very best sort of bull leadership. Last week pork gained 40c, lard 20c, and ribs 25c. This week there has been a still further advance, and to-day (Wednesday) for the first time in many months, the provision pit resumed some of its old-time liveliness. It is generally conceded that the Cudahys are the most active ones on the bull side of the market. Notwithstanding this advance, there has been no active campaign for higher prices, and there expected until the best part of the winter

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probably will not be any for some little time to come. Hogs have been coming in pretty freely, although at present writing the receipts at the Western points are \$1,500 to-day, as against 123,200 the corresponding day of last year, which fact had undoubtedly something to do with the strength of the market on Wednesday. The hogs still continue to come very heavy in weight. Packers are inclined to sell on all bulges. Foreign demand is not so good as has been hoped for, and exports are below those of a year ago. It is quite possible, of course, that the provision market may go beyond control of those who are trying to keep it down, but this is hardly to be packing is through with, especially if the receipts of hogs continue in any kind of liberal fashion. Then again the weakness in Wall street and the tightness of the money market tend to slow up the provision market somewhat. In addition it is always safe to expect a reaction after an advance, and this is particularly true after the advance we have recently had. Six-cent lard and ribs do not seem to be impossibilities in the comparatively near future.

Chicago Board of Trade Notes

D. O. Lively says it is the plan of the classification committee to make an announcement of regular premiums in the fat stock section of the international live stock exposition as soon as possible, that feeders may get to work on preparing stocks for next year. Mr. Lively says the committee is disposed to limit premiums on heifers in the fat stock section to spayed heifers. Spayed heifers will be eligible to compete for sweepstakes. In these times of scarcity and good prices, however, it is not likely that there will be a very general disposition to use the spaying knife. Mr. Lively says the special premiums and those for breeding stock will be taken up later.

The committee appointed at the Grand Pacific meeting of private warehouse representatives to devise ways and means for increasing the volume of trade in the Board of Trade markets and to aid in the suppression of bucket shopping consists of A. M. Day, R. G. Chandler, C. H. Canby, Edward Adams and H. B. Slaughter. This committee will confer from time to time with the committee of twenty-five on the Revision of Rules.

The gossip regarding a possible corner in pork would have had a great deal more weight a month ago. It is all due to the going into effect of the new rules on provision inspection on Jan. 1. These provide, among other things, that contract pork for January delivery must have been made since Oct. 1, and be "fully cured." Just what "fully cured" means is perhaps debatable. The Board of Trade directory will not construe the rule in advance of some dispute arising out of its working. Some of the prominent packers claim that pork cannot be fully cured within thirty days of the time it is made. With a strict construction of the rule and a total stock of new pork of 16,000 barrels it is easy to point out possibilities. About a month ago a local commission house had customers long about 50,000 barrels of January pork, all bought from packers who were short. These packers, including part of the "English crowd," had followed their custom of hedging holdings of old pork with sales of new and by doing this on a liberal scale and "straddling" sales of pork against holdings of ribs got January pork into a congested position. Dur-

ing November, however, they turned in to make pork even at a loss and their efforts resulted in an increase of about 16,000 barrels in the stock. This effort was so determined that the concentrated long interest was intimidated and sold out. The "corner" possibilities are not so good as they were a month ago. There have been some big scalping operations in pork for January through Raymond, Puychon & Co., Carrington, Hannah & Co., and Finley Barrel. The congestion, however, has been relieved. Packers who are still short will, however, be uneasy until the January deliveries are reached. Outside of the scalping referred to the provision trade is chiefly professional. Stocks of all kinds of product are low and cash demand good.

C. A. Whyland, one of the vice-presidents of the Chicago Stock Exchange, has been expelled for having bucketshop connections in his Stock Exchange business. Mr. Whyland is also a prominent member of the Board of Trade.

H. A. Angel has been suspended from the privileges of the board for five years, on charges of "skinning" an order in oats.

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THREE CENT INSPECTION FEE UNLAWFUL.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has promulgated a circular letter of instructions which is based upon the rulings of the Department upon the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, and the decisions of the United States Supreme Court upon the matter of Federal inspectors passing cattle free from ticks, which the Court holds shall travel as free interstate commerce without State or other fees. We give hereunder the letter signed by Colonel Albert Dean, the live stock agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in charge at Kansas City, Kan. Its object is to call attention to the unconstitutionality of the fee of 3 cents per head formerly collected from shippers for State inspection. This letter is dated December 11, 1899, and is as follows:

Mr. —, Assistant Inspector, B. A. I.

Sir:—The United States Department of Agriculture holds that the shipping or driving of live stock from one State or Territory into or through another State or Territory is interstate commerce; and as Congress has provided (act approved May 29, 1884) for, and the United States Department of Agriculture is now maintaining, a competent and effective inspection on interstate movements of cattle from and through that area of the United States affected with Southern cattle fever, such movements are governed exclusively by United States laws. The department also holds that the levying or collecting by any State or Territory officials, of any fees or tax on neat cattle (being the products) of another State or Territory in interstate commerce, is illegal, being unconstitutional (decisions of United States Supreme Court).

You are hereby instructed that any inspection of cattle by a State or Territorial official, made at a point outside of the boundary lines of the State or Territory to which such official is accredited, is of no effect whatever, being without warrant of law and unconstitutional.

You are further instructed that cattle that have been inspected and certified by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry as free from Southern cattle fever infection (*boophilus bovis*) have a right to go into any State or Territory and be sold without further inspection or the exaction of inspection fees. However, after such animals have gone into a State and have become a part of the property of that State, they are subject to State laws. You are to co-operate with the live stock sanitary authorities of the State where stationed in all legitimate methods, but it would be clearly improper to aid or abet in any unauthorized inspection or collection of fees. Very respectfully,

(Signed) Albert Dean.

Live Stock Agent in Charge.

UNCONFIRMED REPORT.

It is reported from New England that Swift and Company have purchased the pork-packing business of John P. Squire & Co., at East Cambridge, Mass.

(Special from Chicago.)

L. H. Swift says that there is absolutely no foundation in the report that Swift and Company have secured control of the John P. Squire & Co.'s business at Cambridge, near Boston.

THE G. H. HAMMOND STOCK.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Seventy-five per cent., or \$3,000,000, of the stock of the G. H. Hammond Packing Company was purchased yesterday by an American syndicate from the English company that owned the concern. The syndicate was organized by J. P. Lyman, general manager, and includes the principal officers and American directors of the organization. The English company retains 25 per cent. of the stock, having refused an offer for the entire issue. The price paid by the American syndicate is withheld. The English company owned all the capital stock of the Michigan corporation. The purchase by the American syndicate will make no difference in the management, as the syndicate includes only the officers and directors of the concern and a few of their close friends.

GILT EDGE BEEF.

"I do not fatten; I grow beef," says L. H. Kerrick, of Bloomington, Ill. Isador Brown this week bought 16 head of this noted feeder's Angus heaves for Armour & Co. at \$8.25 live weight. They averaged 1,538 lbs. This is the highest price paid for beef cattle in sixteen years.

The highest price paid for beef cattle since 1882 was paid this week by James Brown, who purchased two two-year-old, pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus steers for P. D. Armour at \$8.50. They weighed 1,680 and 1,750 lbs. each, and were bred and fed by Stanley R. Pierce, of Creston, Ill.

Omaha Stockyards Election.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Stock Yards Company of South Omaha was held Monday, and the following officers elected:

President—W. A. Paxton.

Vice-President—P. A. Valentine.

Directors—W. A. Paxton, P. A. Valentine, B. F. Smith, C. F. Manderson, F. H. Davis, J. H. Pratt, John A. Creighton, J. A. McShane and L. C. Krauthoff.

The directors met and re-elected W. J. C. Kenyon general manager and J. O. Sharp secretary and treasurer. Mr. Kenyon at once reappointed James L. Paxton general superintendent of the yards.

* The meeting of the National Buttermakers' Association will take place at Lincoln, Neb., on February 19 next.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

| Nov. 1 to Dec. 6— | 1899. | 1898. |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Chicago | 820,000 | 1,085,000 |
| Kansas City | 295,000 | 375,000 |
| Omaha | 235,000 | 220,000 |
| St. Louis | 180,000 | 220,000 |
| Indianapolis | 127,000 | 154,000 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 40,000 | 46,000 |
| Cudahy, Wis. | 65,000 | 69,000 |
| Cincinnati | 82,000 | 104,000 |
| St. Joseph, Mo. | 131,500 | 129,000 |
| Ottumwa, Ia. | 79,000 | 78,000 |
| Cedar Rapids | 20,600 | 43,700 |
| Sioux City, Ia. | 57,000 | 46,000 |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 45,000 | 40,000 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 47,000 | 63,000 |
| Cleveland, O. | 50,000 | 48,000 |
| Wichita, Kan. | 22,000 | 18,000 |
| Nebraska City, Neb. | 22,000 | 28,000 |
| Bloomington, Ill. | 11,900 | 11,000 |
| Clinton, Ia. | 5,600 | 3,800 |
| Above and all other.... | 2,485,000 | 2,950,000 |

PITTSBURG A CATTLE CENTER.

The Central Stock Yards of Pittsburg, Pa., have a greater importance than their geographical location would indicate. It is stated by a high official of these yards that \$2,000,000 worth of cattle pass through them every month for local consumption in the United States alone. This is equivalent to a handling of \$24,000,000 worth of beef stock per year. In addition to this vast sum, there pass through the Central Stock Yards of Pittsburg 8,000 head of cattle per month for export to London alone, or an annual herd of 96,000 head. Added to this are the shipments through nearby towns attracted and influenced by the business of the Central Stock Yards. All of this is a very creditable showing for Superintendent Simon O'Donnell and the other active Stock Yards officials, and the more so since the shipments of stock through the yards have doubled during the past year.

BREEDERS' CONVENTION.

At the recent annual convention of the Breeders' Association of the State of New York and the Hampshire Down Breeders' Association of America, at Rochester, N. Y., six different associations and clubs were represented. The convention was opened by a business meeting of the Western New York Jersey Cattle Club, at which the following officers were chosen: President, M. H. Olin, Perry; vice-president, E. S. Brown, Scottsville; secretary, George E. Peer, Rochester; treasurer, Jacob Howe, Rochester; directors, Clinton Rogers, Elmer E. Roe, and P. J. Cogswell.

At the separate meeting of the Shropshire Breeders' Association an address on "Mutton and Wool Production" was given by Prof. C. F. Curtis, of the Iowa Agricultural College, in which he said, in part: "Americans are behind in the mutton raising business. When the sheep raising industry was first started in this country Merino sheep were about the only ones to be seen. We now import about \$1,000,000 worth of sheep every year. Americans have not heretofore been a mutton-eating nation, and the breeders originally started out to raise sheep only for the wool. We are now becoming trained to the eating of mutton."



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NEW YORK CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 13, 1899.

The receipts for past week, with comparisons, as follows:

| Kansas City— | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Past week | 44,514 | 56,640 | 22,186 |
| Same week, 1898.... | 37,557 | 99,548 | 13,307 |
| Same week, 1897.... | 33,087 | 87,509 | 19,322 |
| Same week, 1896.... | 41,272 | 58,766 | 21,086 |
| Chicago | 50,000 | 206,600 | 90,700 |
| Omaha | 16,500 | 46,400 | 13,500 |
| St. Louis | 12,700 | 48,200 | 5,100 |
| St. Joseph | 6,100 | 30,000 | 2,500 |
| Kansas City | 44,500 | 99,500 | 22,500 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total past week.... | 120,800 | 430,700 | 134,000 |
| Previous week | 95,000 | 329,300 | 84,200 |
| Same week, 1898.... | 117,100 | 475,400 | 102,800 |

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Armour Pack. Co.... | 6,779 | 23,430 | 6,293 |
| Swift & Co..... | 7,052 | 16,112 | 4,372 |
| Schwarzschild & Co.. | 5,751 | 2,857 | 2,370 |
| G. Fowler, Son & Co. | 240 | 10,452 | ... |
| Butchers | 577 | 459 | 332 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total past week.... | 20,399 | 53,310 | 13,367 |
| Previous week | 19,749 | 48,002 | 4,458 |
| Same week, 1898.... | 19,625 | 90,597 | 10,114 |

CATTLE.—The prices on cattle for the entire past week were somewhat fairly good. The break in the Chicago market on Monday did not have much of an effect here until toward the close of the week, when the market showed weakness on certain grades. The highest price paid for cattle last week was \$6.15 on a bunch of 114 head of Nebraska fed Western steers, 1,450 lbs. average. Two lots, composing 114 head of about 1,441 lbs. average, sold at \$6. Quite a number of the grades changed hands at from \$5.50@6—such grades of cattle as this suffered very little during the entire week; the loss falling more on the plain order animals ranging from \$4.75 @5.60, and on these the loss, say from 10¢ @20¢ per 100 lbs. for the entire week. The cow market broke rather badly, say 25¢ per 100 lbs., toward the close of the week. Heifers also suffered in like manner; some 1,330 lbs. average cows sold as high as \$4.25, but then they were largely the exception; very good heifers were sold at from \$3.60@4.40. Bulls were fairly active, some 1,600 lbs. average selling \$3.70, but the most popular price still in the neighborhood of \$3.50. Range fed Texas steers were in fair supply. Some 1,085 lbs. average steers sold at \$4.35. Some cows, 804 lbs. average, at \$3. Some bulls, 1,100 lbs. average, \$2.85. A bunch of 114 Colorados, weighing 1,441 lbs. average, sold at \$5.40. There were quite a number of short fed Western steers on the market, but on the plain order, ranging \$4.25@5.25. Toward the close of the week a bunch of Western steers, 1,176 lbs. average, sold at \$5.40. Some cows, 657 lbs. average, at \$2.55. Some heifers, 966 lbs. average, at \$3.50. Some bulls, 1,193 lbs.

average, at \$2.60. The receipts in the Quarantine Division have dwindled to pretty small proportions at present writing. A bunch of 164 fairly fleshed steers, 833 lbs. average, sold at \$4.25. Canning cattle, both steers and cows, were very steady during the entire week. The stocker and feeder trade was a very even one, and all the good offerings of any description were sold readily, and the prices as a whole pretty satisfactory. The shipments of stockers and feeders to the country were 518 cars, containing 18,333 head, against 345 cars, for one year ago, containing 13,390 head. Last week's shipment to the seaboard 46 to New York, 5 to Philadelphia, against 15 previous week and 65 for corresponding week one year ago. Outside purchasers, as usual headed by Cudahy, 765 head to his Omaha house; Ackerman, 527; Schwarzschild, 293; Swift, 274 head; Hall, 343, with other scattering shipments from 103 to 97 head.

This week's receipts: Monday, 5,466; Tuesday, 11,500, and Wednesday, 11,069. During the first two days of the week so far good cattle offered; quite a number changed hands at from \$6@6.20, and quite a number of Christmas cattle, 1,640 lbs. average, going at \$6.15. The highest price paid, however, so far for 14 Galloway steers, fairly fleshed, two years old, 1,347 lbs. average, at \$6.80—the highest price paid in any December since 1881, when \$6.90 was paid for some choice cattle. This is the highest price paid in Kansas City since 1883. The butcher cows and heifers being rather scarce in offerings have rallied a little in prices; some fed cows, 1,240 lbs. average, sold at \$4, but quite respectable offerings ranging from \$3.35@3.85. Some heifers, 865 lbs. average, \$4.60, but a good run of prime offerings changed hands from \$3.75@4.25. A few respectable bulls, 1,000 lbs. average, changed hands at \$4, but the popular price still ranging about \$3.40. The range cattle on Monday and Tuesday were only fairly fleshed, not many of the fed cattle coming forward. Among the sales for the two days 100 Western steers, 1,306 lbs. average, at \$5.55. Some cows, 1,151 lbs. average, at \$3.60. Some Texas range fed steers, 1,190 lbs. average, at \$4.80. Some cows, 806 lbs. average, at \$3.55. The receipts in the Quarantine Division rather small. The offerings of steers are a fair flesh; some 1,117 lbs. average at \$4.50. Some 764 lbs. average cows at \$3.20. Some bulls, 1,150 lbs. average, at \$3. Canning cows are at present very scarce. The stocker and feeder trade so far have kept up remarkably well, and if the receipts of the better class were larger, quite an additional trade could have been made. Wednesday's market gave steady prices on all grades, and one Hereford steer sold at \$7.50—bless the mark—it was very, very exceptional.

HOGS.—The hog market on Thursday developed a fairly steady market; Mexico was in

the ring, but not enough of heavy hogs obtainable. They sold at \$3.80@3.90; mixed packing, \$3.82½@3.87½; light hogs, \$3.82½@3.90; the top for the day \$3.90, with bulk \$3.82½ @3.87½. But Friday developed a stronger market, and an advance of 5¢@7½¢ all along the line. Saturday's market closed very steady; heavies \$3.92½@3.97½; mixed packing \$3.92½@3.97½—quite a number going at the last figure; light hogs \$3.92½@3.97½; the top for the day \$3.97½, with bulk \$3.92½@3.97½. The entire week showed a pretty good advance all along the line; starting out Monday the tops stood \$3.82½, bulk \$3.80@3.92½, with Saturday closing, tops \$3.97½, bulk \$3.92½@3.97½, which was a pretty good showing indeed for the purchasers. The hogs are not coming to this market, and if the packers want them they will have to pay for them.

Monday's receipts 4,206; Tuesday, 10,560; Wednesday, 11,344. Again we must take our hats off to the \$4 hog—and long may he grunt! Monday Mexico was in the market for heavy hogs, over 350 lbs., and could obtain very little of them, the bulk of the offerings for the day selling \$3.97½; mixed packing stood about the same figure; the tops for the day stood \$4, with bulk \$3.92½@3.97½. On Tuesday a better feeling all around, and while a local butcher bought a few fancy hogs at \$4.05, still that did not make the market by any means; the market closed on Tuesday, tops \$4, with bulk \$3.95@3.97½; pigs went from \$3.75@3.90; they were scarce; the prices on pigs now in vogue drove all outsiders from the market at present. On Wednesday the American hog and not the packer had the situation well in hand. The hog demanded an advance of 10¢; this the packer refused, compromised the matter with an advance of 2½¢@7½¢ on all grades, more selling above the 5¢ advance than below that figure. Tops \$4.07½, bulk \$4@4.05.

SHEEP.—Toward the close of the week a development of weakness in the sheep market, and lambs saw a loss of 10¢, and muttons 20¢@30¢ per 100 lbs. Among the sales may be noticed some 83 lbs. average native lambs, \$5.25; 453 Colorado ewes, 82 lbs. average, \$3.40; 194 New Mexican yearlings, 87 lbs. average, \$4.40; 258 Utahs of 106 lbs. average, \$4.15. A few bunches aggregating 2,182 Colorado feeding lambs, 52 lbs. average, sold at \$4.37½. During the entire week the demand for the stocker and feeder trade was very strong indeed; not enough offered to supply the wants of purchasers.

Monday's receipts 5,016; Tuesday, 2,565; Wednesday, 3,503. Among the sales of the two first days may be noted 291 Idaho lambs, 71 lbs. average, at \$5.10; a bunch of 548 Western lambs, 77 lbs. average, \$5.40; 464 New Mexican wethers, 84 lbs. average, \$4.25; 1,851 Colorado feeding lambs, 53 lbs. average, \$4.40; 400 feeding Texas, 82 lbs. average, at \$4. On Wednesday an active market and early clearance, with prices very firm indeed. Bunch of 544 New Mexican yearlings \$1.02@4.50.

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PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The Breedsville Creamery Company, of Breedsville, Mich., has been organized, with a capital of \$3,750.

* Mr. F. C. Holder, of Chicago, has entered upon his new duties as superintendent of the Swift packing plant, at Omaha, Neb.

* The Sherman Packing Company, of Sherman, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000, with a view to needed extensions.

* The Hays Packing Company, of Gainesville, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000. The purpose of the increase is to extend the capacity of the plant of the company.

* The Sprague Canning Machinery Company, of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. The corporators are Daniel G. Trench, Harold O. Crane and Franklin B. Greene.

* The Dold Packing Company, of Wichita, Kan., have added the latest improved machinery in their pigs' feet pickling room, which will turn out this palatable relish, in the finest quality and at tenfold speed.

* Several grocerymen at Jersey City and West Hoboken have been detected and brought to punishment by New Jersey State Dairy Inspector John Tracey, for violating the law, governing the sale of butter and milk.

* Swift and Company, of Chicago, Ill., have completed their plans for building a \$25,000 plant at Water and Liberty streets, Peoria, Ill. The structure will be 35x150 feet, leaving twenty feet of the lot for the switch track.

* In regard to the rumor that the Union Stockyards were to be moved from Chicago to Waukegan, Mr. Nelson Morris says that the matter has never been considered, and if any such action was contemplated he would certainly know it.

* Since the law went into effect in June last regulating the sale of oleomargarine in Pennsylvania, 300 licenses have been issued, aggregating more than \$19,000. Manufacturers' rates are \$1,000; wholesalers, \$500, and retail dealers, \$100.

* Col. M. A. Haynes, chief of the internal revenue secret service for New York, with headquarters in Albany, has ordered 18,000 pounds of oleomargarine to be seized at Detroit. The oleomargarine was to have been shipped to Liverpool.

* The Hofer Packing plant, at Jule street and Deweys avenue, St. Joseph, Mo., has been badly damaged by fire. The loss is estimated at \$25,000. The total insurance is about \$12,000. The principal machinery and a portion of the stock were destroyed.

* The Peters Packing Company, of Portland, Me., has been incorporated with a capital of \$125,000. The officers of the company are T. C. Davis, president, Hudson, Mass.; W. F. Putnam, treasurer, Danvers, Mass. The purpose of the company is to pack lobsters.

* In the month of November the packing houses of Indianapolis, Ind., killed 103,500 hogs, against 117,000 for the same period last year, but the hogs this year were of better quality and greater weight. From all points there is reported a decrease of hogs killed last month than in November, 1898.

* Extensive improvements and additions will be made by the St. Joseph, Mo., Stockyards Company next year. Work has already begun, and with the coming of spring it will be hastened to completion. It is the intention of the company to extend its cattle pens south to the new exchange building, thus providing yard room for about 15,000 cattle.

* The Board of Education of Kansas City, Kan., have voted to accept the proposition of K. B. and C. W. Armour to fit out a manual training department for the new high school

in that city. It is proposed to fully equip the department with electrical dynamos, motors, wood lathes, and other machinery belonging to a complete workshop.

* The agents of the New York State Agricultural Department have discovered two more cases of violating the law governing the sale of oleomargarine. Commissioner Wieting has given warning to commission merchants and others, that in the future violators will be punished to the full extent of the law, and the plea of ignorance as to the quality of the product will be of no avail.

* At its annual meeting the Baltimore (Md.) Butchers' Abattoir & Live Stock Company elected the following officers: President, August Peppler; vice-president, Philip Leydecker; treasurer, Charles Bertram. Louis Weil, Charles Peppler, Nimrod M. Crooks, Gustav Ruppertsberger, John Wasmuth, Chas. Greasley, Charles T. Kriel, Howard F. Greasley and Martin Healey are the directors.

* The development of the cattle and hog slaughtering industry in view of the operation of the International Packing plant, at Sioux City, Ia., will result in an increase of the working force of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Dr. Frank E. Ellis has been appointed a member of the local government force and Dr. H. A. Christmann has been assigned as microscopist in the local bureau.

* The plans drawn by R. V. Dawson, architect, for the proposed market house at Columbus, O., are now ready. The building will be a two-story, fireproof one, 187x480 feet. The first floor will contain 400 stalls, and the second story 125 stalls. The cost of this building will be about \$200,000. It will be perfectly equipped for market purposes. The market will be built by the city of Columbus. The committee on securing the site is William M. Fisher and George Bauer.

* A despatch from Fort Worth, Tex., says that nearly \$2,500 has been donated by cattle associations as premiums for the live stock exhibit to be held in that city in March. Among those who have contributed are the American Hereford Association, \$1,000; American Shorthorn Association, \$500; Red Poll Cattle Club of America, \$200; American Aberdeen-Angus Association, \$100; Shropshire Sheep Association, \$100; Union Stockyards

of Chicago, \$150; Union Stockyards of Kansas City, \$100. Over \$5,000 in all will be given in prizes.

* George Pratt, Armour's head hog buyer, says: "It is almost impossible for us to fill our orders for pigs, for the reason that there is practically no sickness among swine in any part of the country. Usually at this season of the year pigs are plentiful, as cholera breaks out in different sections of the country, and the pigs and shoats are forwarded rapidly to market for fear of contagion. This year, however, pigs are all healthy, and the tendency will be to feed to maturity, which will make an abundance of fat hogs for the winter months and cause values to seek a still lower range."

* Mr. Nelson Morris, the prominent Chicago packer, quieted a runaway horse which fell near the Transit House, in that city, on Sunday afternoon, the 3d inst., and saved Mr. and Mrs. George Sprague, of Brighton Park, who were entangled in the robes and overturned buggy, from serious injury from the lashing heels of the frantic animal. There being a thin sheet of snow on the roadway, the horse going at a high rate of speed slipped and plunged to its knees, the buggy toppling over as it fell. Unaided, Mr. Morris soothed the frightened steed, and held it down until two men came to his assistance and unhitched it. Mr. Morris, as soon as the horse had scrambled to its feet, and discovering that Mrs. Sprague was more frightened than hurt, rode away on a street car to escape the cheers of the gathering crowd.

AS THE TRADE SEE US.

The National Provisioner has received a large number of letters congratulating this journal on the merits of its cold storage warehouse number issued Nov. 11, and expressing satisfaction and approval of the paper in general and the value of every issue to these friends and readers. The National Provisioner is highly indorsed as a storehouse of useful, interesting and valuable information of a technical and trade character, for its loyalty to provision and allied interests, for its broad and independent editorial policy and as an advertising medium. We are pleased to merit



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these encomiums, and for these many congratulatory letters, together with the expressions of approval which have been made verbally to us, we are highly appreciative. We print the following additional letters, which have come to us indicating how others view the efforts put forth by us for the whole trade:

A Valuable Publication.

(T. M. Sinclair & Co., Ltd., S. E. Sinclair.)
Cedar Rapids, Ia., Nov. 23, 1899.

The National Provisioner:

We have pleasure in adding our testimony to the value of your publication. Proper cold storage is such an important adjunct to the provision trade in all its branches that it is only fitting that you should give prominence in your publication to information along that line also.

Well Satisfied With Results of Ad.

(H. Wm. Dopp & Son, Soapmakers' and Butchers' Machinery.)

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1899.

The National Provisioner:

We have now carried an advertisement in The National Provisioner continuously for nearly eight years, and we can conscientiously say that we have been well satisfied with the result. We have watched The National Provisioner grow and we must say that it covers a much wider field than we had, at first, ever anticipated.

It is one of the last journals from which we would desire to withdraw our card.

Referring to your special cold storage number of Nov. 11, we admit that the description you give of a modern cold storage plant is, indeed, a revelation. There are, no doubt, but few outside of those in immediate charge of

such a plant who have the faintest idea of the wonderful ramifications of modern cold storage business. Following through your description is almost like reading a chapter out of fairyland, and one can but wonder what next will be evolved by the thousands of busy brains devoted to this industry.

Wishing your journal all the success it so well deserves, we remain, etc.

Received Number of Inquiries from Ad.

(The Clonbrock Steam Boiler Company, Stephen Morrin, General Manager.)

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1899.

The National Provisioner:

It has been our pleasure to carefully read your special cold storage warehouse issue of Nov. 11. It is a great number, and exceeds our anticipations, but like everything you do is up to date and complete.

It has been our pleasure to receive a number of inquiries already from the advertisement, which we had in that issue of our Morrin boilers, and testifies as usual to your large circulation in the fields which we desire to reach. Wishing you continued success, we are, etc.

Gathers Much Information Weekly.

(Wm. Fowle Brookes Co., Provision Brokers).
Alexandria, Va., Nov. 30, 1899.

The National Provisioner:

Your cold storage number was read with much interest by us, and we want to congratulate you on the same. The regular numbers of The National Provisioner come to us weekly, and are greatly enjoyed by us. We welcome the same. We gather much information from the contents, which are of great value



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Fig. B-8.



Fig. D-16.

to us in the provision business. Wishing you unlimited success, we are, yours, etc.

A Very Valuable Paper.

(Sprague Electric Company.)

New York, Dec. 2, 1899.

The National Provisioner:

We have carefully perused your edition of Nov. 11 of The National Provisioner, and would say it is one of the best editions we have seen for a long time—especially the article relating to the possibilities of a perfect plant equipment exemplifying the Gansevoort Cold Storage Company's plant. It is certainly an ideal plant, and one of which they may feel very proud. The able and efficient manner in which you have placed the elaborate description of this equipment before the public certainly reflects great credit upon the management of your paper.

We think your paper a very valuable one, covering as it does so broadly all articles pertaining to the provision market.

We trust we may have many more such interesting articles on other branches of the business.

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—An element of weakness has commenced to manifest itself in the less active call. There is, however, a sufficient demand to take the receipts and there is as yet no accumulation. It is extremely doubtful in the face of the lull coincident with the season and the inferior nature of the offerings if the present high schedule can be maintained. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands, moved to the number of 6,000 at 14c in connection with lights at 13c. While talk of 14½c has been rife the price obtained is regarded as the limit.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, moved in substantial quantity at 12½c. There are about 8,000 now offering.

COLORADO STEERS moved to the number of 9,000 at 12c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS.—About 4,000 brought 13½c, though in view of the increasing kill it is doubtful if this price can be maintained.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, are rather an indifferent factor. They are nominally worth 12½c.

BRANDED COWS.—8,000 brought 12c. This variety is in fairly active request.

NATIVE BULLS are fairly well cleaned up, having moved in good volume at 11c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The less favorable conditions now prevailing have tended to somewhat temper the views of holders who have been trying to enforce an advance but who are now willing to sell on the current basis, appreciating the fact that a large installment of long-haired hides will probably not be a satisfactory holding two or three weeks hence. There is little question but what the eagerness to buy on the part of the tanners has to a considerable extent subsided and that hides, especially of the late take-off "to have and to hold" from now on would be a doubtful proposition.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, continue to sell in a moderate way at 11½c, but the request is not so active as it has been.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., have had a good call at 11½c. It is not anticipated that this price will continue, as the prospective deterioration in quality, combined with a naturally less active request, must have a depressing influence on values.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are offering at 11c, which price is generally regarded as prohibitive. No recent transactions are reported.

RICHARD McCARTNEY,
Broker, Packer Hides,
Steerins, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Rones, etc.
Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

Packinghouse Twines

And Paper shipped from the mills direct.
Samples and estimates furnished.

CHARLES RIBBANS,
21 Warren Place. NEWARK, N. J.

HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and up, are the star feature of this market, and move readily at 11½c.

NATIVE BULLS are selling freely at 9½c flat.

CALFSKINS are not very active, though they are firmly held. There have been some sales at 13c, though most dealers look ¼c higher.

No. 1 KIPPS, 15 to 25 lbs., have moved in goodly quantity at 11½@12c.

DEACONS continue quotable at 62c to 85c, according to weight, quality and selection. The request is not active.

SLUNKS, 25@30c.

HORSEHIDES are a strong factor at \$3.55 @3.60.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is an active request, with prices well sustained. We quote: PACKER PELTS, \$1.50.

COUNTRY PELTS, \$1.10@1.30.

PACKER LAMBS, \$1.40.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—The packer salesman is one who is very wise in his generation. He can retire from a position which he is not able to maintain with such graces as to make the purchaser believe that he is receiving some condescension at his hands when he purchases at a lower price. The attempt to put branded cows at 12½c so far has proved a rank failure, and the packers, when they had a little accumulation of the same, thought it best to accept the 12c, and several thousand have changed hands at this figure. The packers will, therefore, have to wait for a still smaller slaughter than at present before they can maintain 12½c; as the older trust has branded cows to spare, they being very heavy purchasers all the summer and fall, so that they are in a position to act independent of the branded cow market. Whether the light native cow market can be forced to 12½c is another question that the packer man has not fully fixed his mind on; to be sure, the small slaughter is in his favor and also, he thinks, that he is in a little better position, as heavy native cows have sold at 12½c. However, this price obtained simply because native steers have been so scarce, and at such high price, that the tanners are grasping at any kind of hides that will not be as costly as native steers. For this reason several tanners are displaying quite an unusual love for butt-branded stock, and the slaughter of this class in this city is very closely sold up; in fact, most of the packers sold a little ahead of slaughter. The sales during the past week were some 20,000, all at full prices, and this week, though only half over, 10,000, with full asking prices on every article except that of branded cows, have been sold. Native steers are still scarce and held firmly at 14c; some rumors of a sale in Chicago at 14½c, but there is probably some special inducement for this price—perchance maybe a lot of spready steers included. There is no disputing the fact that the market on all grades is very stiff, and the packers are receiving very satisfactory prices for all their offerings, and this they know as well as any person living.

SHEEPSKINS are still in the same old rut; packers sold to slaughter; can sell as fast as slaughtered, and all at first-class prices.

BOSTON.

The sawdust has been knocked out of the doll and buffs at 11½c are not the popular article they were a week or two ago. New

Englands are firmly held at 11½c, mainly because of the short supply.

CALFSKIN.—The call absorbs the supply.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is a good call for both domestic and imported skins.

PHILADELPHIA.

Tanners are not buying as eagerly as they have been and while there is nothing offering at a concession there is a manifestly greater disposition to sell than to buy. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 12½c.

CITY COWS, 11@11½c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 12½c.

COUNTRY COWS, 10½c.

BULLS, 9½@10c.

NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES.—There are but few offering and those are held at outside prices. The sales for the week were 700 spreadies, 14½c; 1,500 cows at 12½c, 1,250 cows at 12c, 2,500 natives at 14c, and 700 bulls at 11c. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 14@14½c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 12½@12¾c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 11½@12c.

CITY COWS, 11½@12½c.

NATIVE BULLS, 10½@10¾c.

CALFSKINS (see page 37).

HORSEHIDES, \$2.00@3.25.

SUMMARY.

There is no gainsaying the fact that an element of weakness has crept into the market. By this we do not mean that the market is either quotably weaker or that concessions are actually in sight. There is, however, an appreciably less active request and this, combined with the depreciated offerings and the increasing kill, would certainly constitute a weakening phase. Substantial sales were effected early in the week at full outside prices, but it is not thought that values will be maintained for any great length of time on account of the reasons above mentioned, in addition to which is the arrival of the season with which a certain lull is always coexistent. Dealers in the country market were inclined to mark up their holdings but have recovered from this and are cheerful sellers at current rates, 11½c. Buffs are not as popular in Boston as they were and the different varieties also seem to have lost caste in Philadelphia. New York is the star center. The demand there is excellent and top-notch prices come easily.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES.—

No. 1 natives, 60 lbs. and up, 14c; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 12½c; Colorado steers, 12c; No. 1 Texas steers, 13½c; No. 1 native cows, 12½c; under 55 lbs., 12½c; branded cows, 12c; native bulls, 11c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES.—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 11½c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 11½c; branded steers and cows, 11c; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 11½c; native bulls, 9½c flat; calfskins, for No. 1, 13@13½c; kips, for No. 1, 11½@12c; deacons, 62@85c; slunks, 25@30c; horsehides, \$3.55@3.60; packer pelts, \$1.50; country pelts, \$1.10@1.30; packer lambs, \$1.40.

BOSTON.—

Buff hides, 11½c; New England hides, 11½c.

PHILADELPHIA.—

Country steers, 12½c; country cows, 12½c; country bulls, 9½@10c.

NEW YORK.—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 14@14½c; butt-branded steers, 12½@12¾c; side-branded steers, 11½@12c; city cows, 11½@12½c; native bulls, 10½@10¾c; calfskins (see page 37); horsehides, \$2.00@3.25.

HIDELETS.

A recently arrived lot of Orinoco hides are being held here at 22c. The last sale was effected in November at 20½c, then conceded to be the highest price in twenty years.

A meeting of the local deerskin buyers was held this week to discuss with the promoters of the projected trust in the glove trade. Nothing materialized.

Pierce McCarty, of the firm of J. B. Dewson Company, hides, and James P. Clarendon, of M. E. Clarendon & Sons, have returned from Chicago, where they went to purchase hides for customers.

25 Years on the market, and successfully used by leading concerns throughout this and foreign countries

Should warrant you in accepting
of **GUARANTEE** to save from

15 to 75 per cent.

BY THE USE
OF OUR....

BOILER COMPOUND.

Send Sample of Water Used for a FREE ANALYSIS.

An absolute prevention against the formation of scale, and an infallible remedy for the removing where scale has been formed.

METROPOLITAN STEAM BOILER COMPOUND CO.,

Office, 26 Court St., BROOKLYN, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

William B. Whitney was proposed for membership by Samuel Taylor, Jr.

New members elected: W. J. Butfield, Geo. L. Clarkson, Charles Dreyfuss, Charles P. Geddes, Reginald Jevons, Charles F. Jones, Loyal L. Lathrop, Albert C. Loring, Julius Neumark, Max J. Sulzberger, George F. Fisher, C. Henry Watts, Max S. Weil, Mason Gregg and William B. Lomas.

Visitors at the Exchange: J. A. Waring, Alex. Geddes, W. F. Thomas, A. L. Reiser and John S. Hannah, Chicago; A. W. Blackie, Liverpool; Andrew Law, Glasgow; Albert J. Kruger, Antwerp; N. S. Johnston, Montreal; A. B. Miller, Baltimore; R. B. Knox, Duluth; F. Morgan, Liverpool; Samuel Parson, Boston.

James B. McMahon, second vice-president of the N. K. Fairbank Company, who has been in Europe for the last two months, returned to this city at the close of last week, and left for the home office in Chicago on Wednesday. He reported business conditions on the Continent as well as in the United Kingdom markets as remarkably good for this time of the year.

Mr. Walter Patterson, manager of the advertising department of the Sprague Electric Company, has resigned that situation and accepted a confidential position with Bartlett & Co., the well known photo-engravers and high-grade printers of New York. Mr. Patterson will be succeeded by Mr. Harold M. Davis, who, for many years, has been connected in journalistic work with the electrical press, and who is eminently fitted to take up this very responsible position.

U. S. Appraisers' Decisions.

December 13.—In matter of protest of Phuet Bros. against decision of Collector of Customs at Marquette, Mich., as to rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain bulls. Opinion by Ham, G. A. In these cases, the collector at the port of importation assessed duty, presumably under paragraph 318 of the Tariff Act of 1897, on certain bulls. The protestants claim that the animals are entitled to entry free of duty on the ground that they were imported for breeding purposes. Paragraph 473 of said act is apparently the one relied on, though no paragraph is specified in the protest. An inspection of the papers which make up the record shows that the importers have failed to comply, in any particular, with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to proof of breed, issued in ac-

cordance with said paragraph; or with the requirements of proof set forth in the paragraph itself. The affidavit and copies of certificates submitted are incompetent as evidence of the non-dutiable character of the animals.

SALVADOR'S NEW TARIFF.

Under date of October 31, 1899, Consul Jenkins sends copies of a decree of the Republic of Salvador, whereby a further surtax of \$3 silver (\$1.329) on each 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds) gross weight is levied upon all merchandise that shall be imported into the Republic after November 1, 1899.

The following articles are exempt from the tax: Steam machinery, hydraulic or hand, for agriculture, plows, etc.; fertilizers, rabbit and other skins for the manufacture of hats.

TINNOL, A Paste
that Sticks.

No Discoloring of Labels.
No Rust Spots on Tin.
No Peeling Off.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES TO

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.,

11 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

PL

DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.

The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.

Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.

NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.

An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet

will be sent Free of Charge.

JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J.

RATS

We Clean

RATS

Packinghouses, Warehouses, Hide Houses, Soap Works, Fertilizer Works, Sausage Factories, MEAT MARKETS, FACTORIES, HOTELS, Houses and Flats of

Rats, Mice, Roaches and All Vermin.

We Give GUARANTEE for 2 Years.

BEST REFERENCES.

Send us postal card to estimate on work anywhere in the country.

Herzog = Rabe & Co.,

136 Liberty St., New York.

SWIFT'S

Beef Extract

Is a staple household article and sells just as well in markets as in grocery and drug stores. Butchers will find it profitable to handle Swift's Beef Extract, because its quality is always the finest.

Swift and Company

Chicago

Kansas City

Omaha

St. Louis

St. Joseph

St. Paul

Swift's Chicago Dressed Beef Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES
NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, cor. West and Bloomfield Sts.
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and 11th Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 W. 39th Street
Westchester Ave. Market, 769-771 Westchester Ave.

East Side Slaughter House } 1st Avenue bet. 44th
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and 12th Avenue
11th Avenue Market, 11th Ave. bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot E. 31st Street
Centre Market, cor. Grand and Centre Streets.
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 W. 39th Street
West Side Market }

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 N. Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue.
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, cor. Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street.

Swift and Company

Central Office - - - - Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue - - - - New York City

Swift and Company, Jersey City

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

**Beef and Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and General Provision
Dealers for Export and Local Trade**

Packing Houses, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

Stocks of Provisions in Chicago on Nov. 30, 1899.

| | Nov. 30, 1899. | Nov. 30, 1898. |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Mess pork, winter packed, new, barrels..... | 16,176 | 4,286 |
| Mess pork, winter packed, season 1898-99..... | 81,257 | 56,403 |
| Mess pork, winter packed (old), 1897-98..... | 2,373 | 11,782 |
| Mess pork, summer packed, barrels..... | | |
| Other kinds of barreled pork, barrels..... | 20,174 | 38,297 |
| P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1899, tierces..... | 13,350 | 3,418 |
| P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, 1898, to Oct. 1, 1899..... | 68,872 | 37,754 |
| P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, 1898..... | 8,046 | 14,000 |
| Other kinds of lard..... | 11,261 | 8,034 |
| *Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1899, lbs..... | 3,187,505 | |
| Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1899, lbs..... | 1,400,290 | 17,623,174 |
| Short clear middles, lbs..... | 2,418,507 | 6,371,933 |
| *Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1899, lbs..... | 2,065,815 | |
| Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1899, lbs..... | 1,400,290 | 17,623,174 |
| Short clear middles, lbs..... | 2,418,507 | 6,371,933 |
| *Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1899, lbs..... | 2,065,815 | |
| Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1899, lbs..... | 50,488 | 3,139,476 |
| †Extra short rib middles, lbs..... | 1,897,080 | |
| Long clear middles, lbs..... | 99,658 | 736,225 |
| Dry salted shoulders, lbs..... | 783,872 | 1,662,583 |
| Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs..... | 788,063 | 1,702,829 |
| Sweet pickled hams, lbs..... | 19,788,496 | 31,390,198 |
| Dry salted bellies, lbs..... | 9,878,983 | 12,800,567 |
| Sweet pickled bellies, lbs..... | 2,875,854 | 3,976,650 |
| Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs..... | 5,858,427 | 12,510,661 |
| Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs..... | 797,050 | 4,231,263 |
| Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs..... | 12,941,618 | 15,688,879 |
| Other cuts of meats, lbs..... | 11,347,826 | 23,799,319 |
| * New season packing, reported separately for the first time Oct. 31, 1899. | | |
| † Formerly included under head of "Other cuts of Meats." | | |

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

| | Received, Nov., '99. | Shipped, Nov., '99. |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| Pork, barrels..... | 404 | 14,071 |
| Lard, gross weight, lbs..... | 3,161,815 | 45,557,903 |
| Meats, gross weight, lbs..... | 14,095,099 | 69,280,879 |
| Live hogs, No..... | 806,946 | 79,353 |
| Dressed hogs, No..... | 32 | 14,071 |
| Average weight of hogs received Nov., 250; Nov., 1898, 235; Nov., 1897, 232. | | |

Stocks of Provisions in Kansas City on Nov. 30, 1899.

| | Nov. 30, 1899. | Nov. 30, 1898. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Mess pork, bbls..... | 17 | 620 |
| Other kinds porks, bbls..... | 1,702 | 1,851 |
| P. S. lard contract, tcs..... | 1,057 | 258 |
| Other kinds lard, tcs..... | 1,901 | 2,927 |
| S. R. middles, lb..... | 1,358,416 | 2,780,584 |
| S. C. middles, lb..... | 476,523 | 1,978,270 |
| Extra S. C. middles, lb..... | 1,003,001 | 3,109,205 |
| L. C. middles, lb..... | | 245,434 |
| D. S. shoulders, lb..... | 1,666,072 | 1,761,339 |
| D. S. bellies, lb..... | 1,558,618 | 1,575,229 |
| S. P. shoulders, lb..... | 129,764 | 198,258 |
| S. P. hams, lb..... | 8,980,742 | 11,291,021 |
| S. P. bellies, lb..... | 1,635,339 | 2,285,237 |
| S. P. Cal. hams, lb..... | 2,035,861 | 3,415,063 |
| S. P. skinned hams, lb..... | 2,793,018 | 2,428,694 |
| Other cuts meat, lb..... | 5,280,586 | 6,142,937 |

LIVE HOGS.

| | Nov., '99. | Nov., '98. |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
| Received..... | 275,350 | 353,206 |
| Shipped..... | 16,421 | 22,924 |
| Driven out..... | 261,859 | 322,822 |
| Average weight..... | 230 | 211 |

Stocks of Provisions in South Omaha, on Nov. 29, 1899.

| | Nov. 29, 1899. | Nov. 30, 1898. |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Mess pork, bbls..... | 26 | 7 |
| Other kinds, b'd pork, bbls..... | 1,030 | 1,964 |
| P. S. lard contract, tcs..... | 2,793 | 2,652 |
| Other kinds lard, tcs..... | 640 | 853 |
| S. R. middles, lb..... | 1,305,060 | 1,128,856 |
| S. C. middles, lb..... | 648,782 | 1,743,213 |
| Extra S. C. middles, lb..... | 3,081,827 | 3,908,637 |
| L. C. middles, lb..... | 65,983 | 71,573 |
| D. S. shoulders, lb..... | 560,652 | 610,649 |
| S. P. shoulders, lb..... | 339,823 | 465,956 |
| S. P. hams, lb..... | 9,407,612 | 7,452,140 |
| D. S. bellies, lb..... | 1,459,556 | 2,060,624 |
| S. P. bellies, lb..... | 1,390,003 | 1,670,125 |
| S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lb..... | 3,151,748 | 4,115,727 |
| S. P. skinned hams, lb..... | 2,781,150 | 2,819,639 |
| Other cut meats, lb..... | 2,964,221 | 3,509,501 |

LIVE HOGS.

| | Nov., '99. | Nov., '98. |
|---|------------|------------|
| Received..... | 208,249 | 190,953 |
| Shipped..... | | 589 |
| Driven out..... | 207,278 | 190,437 |
| Average weight of hogs received November, 1899, 270; November, 1898, 279. | | |

Stocks of Provisions in Milwaukee on Nov. 30, 1899.

| | Nov. 30, 1899. | Nov. 30, 1898. |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Mess pork, winter packed (new), bbls..... | 1,724 | 405 |
| Mess pork, winter packed (old), bbls..... | 1,461 | 809 |
| Mess pork, winter packed, bbls..... | | |
| Other kinds b'd pork, bbls..... | 1,611 | 1,837 |
| P. S. lard, contract, tcs..... | 3,118 | 507 |
| Other kinds of lard, tcs..... | 470 | 250 |
| S. R. middles, lb..... | 359,643 | 206,931 |
| S. C. middles, lb..... | 794,467 | 1,466,852 |
| Extra S. C. middles, lb..... | 724,496 | 907,893 |
| L. C. middles, lb..... | 37,257 | 124,626 |
| D. S. shoulders, lb..... | 71,217 | 51,665 |
| S. P. shoulders, lb..... | 74,800 | 105,750 |
| S. P. hams, lb..... | 1,992,930 | 2,426,380 |
| D. S. bellies, lb..... | 799,394 | 788,153 |
| S. P. bellies, lb..... | 179,800 | 233,510 |
| S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lb..... | 769,290 | 1,187,450 |
| S. P. skinned hams, lb..... | 1,055,350 | 431,500 |
| Other cuts of meats, lb..... | 3,175,578 | 1,740,370 |

The World's Supply of Lard.

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on the 1st inst., to which are added estimates of the former year and stocks in cities named:

| | Dec. 1, 1899. | Dec. 1, 1898. |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Liverpool and Manchester..... | 37,000 | 42,000 |
| Other British ports..... | 7,000 | 10,000 |
| Hamburg..... | 4,000 | 18,000 |
| Bremen..... | 3,000 | 5,000 |
| Berlin..... | 5,000 | 2,000 |
| Baltic ports..... | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Man- helm..... | 1,500 | 3,000 |
| Antwerp..... | 4,000 | 7,000 |
| French ports..... | 4,500 | 7,000 |
| Italian and Spanish ports..... | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Total in Europe..... | 73,000 | 99,000 |
| Afloat for Europe..... | 60,000 | 96,000 |
| Total in Europe and afloat..... | 133,000 | 195,000 |
| Chicago contract..... | 90,268 | 55,172 |
| Chicago, other kind..... | 11,261 | 8,034 |
| East St. Louis..... | 7,500 | 4,000 |
| Kansas City..... | 2,958 | 3,185 |
| Omaha..... | 3,433 | 3,505 |
| New York..... | 12,618 | 12,530 |
| Total tierces..... | 261,038 | 281,426 |

How the Prize Cattle Dressed.

The twelve Galloway two-year-old steers that won the first prize in the Journal-Stockman-Union Stockyards prize contest, in South Omaha, were killed Friday of last week, and dressed out 64.67 per cent, and 140 lbs. tallow. This is said to be the best record so far reported for any bunch of cattle killed at that point.

The thirteen head of Hereford yearlings that took second prize dressed out 63.64 per cent, and 90 lbs. of tallow; a very good figure, considering their age.

The load of shorthorn steers that took third prize dressed out a little over 64 per cent. They were two-year-olds.

* Live stock shippers are displeased at the decision last week in Chicago by Judge Kohl-saat, in the United States Court, holding that the terminal or switching fee of \$2 charged by the railroads for every car of stock moved from their individual tracks to the Union Stockyards is not unreasonable, and may be maintained by the railroads. The Interstate Commerce Commission some time ago declared that this sum was unreasonable and should be reduced to not more than \$1. Judge Kohl-saat's decision will be appealed and carried up to the United States Supreme Court in January.

* A despatch from Chicago says that Government officers and the police have arrested two manufacturers of oleomargarine in that city for failure in paying the revenue tax of \$680.

THE PRODUCT OF AN ARTIST'S SKILL.

Swift and Company's home calendar for 1900 is in line with the artistic literary productions of this concern. It is a work of art. The sentiment is of lofty conception, and in the execution of the design no pains have been spared to make it attractive and beautiful.

E. Percy Moran, who made the paintings for the calendar, is one of a large family of artists. Edward Moran, his father, and Peter Moran, his uncle, are famous as marine and cattle painters, while another uncle, Thomas Moran, is the famous landscape painter.

Mr. Moran's most popular pictures have been of beautiful women. The rare feeling shown, the skill in handling textures, and the careful finish, are all noteworthy. He has selected the graceful, pleasing types that meet with popular approval. Mr. Moran is only 37 years old. His first successful picture was painted in 1881, and since then he has developed his individuality very thoroughly. In one sense he might be considered the artist of beautiful American womanhood. A duplicate of this calendar will be sent to any address for 10 cents in stamps or money.

SWIFT'S TRADE NOVELTIES.

Swift and Company have recently gotten out some very attractive as well as useful trade souvenirs. One is a pocket mirror, on the reverse side of which appears a lithographic picture of a steer, together with some appropriate remarks concerning the firm and also figures showing the magnitude of its annual sales, amounting, as they do, to \$150,000,000. The steer is attracted by the excellence of the mirror and looks as if he wanted to come around on the other side and gaze at his attractive countenance. The mirror itself is an improvement on a good many small mirrors of this kind, in that it is concave in shape and shows a full and perfect view of the face.

Sticking the hog is another trade souvenir, i.e., the hog is stuck on a pin, the whole forming a sort of a stick pin.

HORNE & DANZ CO.'S CALENDAR.

The Horne & Danz Company, manufacturers of tinware and lard pails, of St. Paul, Minn., have issued a pretty calendar for 1900. A Dutch scene, by A. W. Buhler, along one of the dykes of the Netherlands showing old-fashioned windmills and some of the typical sturdy Hollanders, is handsomely lithographed on the calendar. It is a pretty and attractive piece of work.

MR. TABER BACK FROM THE SOUTH.

Secretary M. E. Taber, of the Taber Pump Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., was a welcome visitor at the New York offices of The National Provisioner last week. Mr. Taber has just returned from an extended trip through the South and is enthusiastic over the great business prosperity of that section of the country, and in which we are pleased to note the Taber Pump Company has participated. This was Secretary Taber's first trip among the cottonseed oil industry, and the cordial hospitality extended to him by Mr. A. E. Thornton, of Atlanta, Ga., and other prominent gentlemen of the cottonseed oil trade caused a deep regret with Mr. Taber that he had not long ago made his journey into that delightful part of our country.

A company has been organized, all of the stock subscribed, directors elected and the location selected for an oil mill to be built at Detroit, Tex. The plant will be erected in time for next season's business.

The oil mill at Fort Worth, Tex., has been temporarily closed on account of insufficient storage capacity.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon, all in packages.

TALLOW.—On Tuesday of this week 200 hogsheds city were obtained by an exporter at 4½¢; this then seemed like an easier market, since that price had been declined for two or three days, while 5¢ at least had been asked, and in instances 5½¢, yet 4½¢ had been the best bid right along, while the fact that it was at length accepted meant only that the melter got tired of waiting for a better bid, and let it go, since it was higher than any previous sale, and that it did not show that there was loss of tone anywhere else over holdings. There was, however, some little uncertainty over the outcome of the London sale, and most parties felt like waiting until they heard from it the next day. We look upon the entire situation as intrinsically stronger than last week; it is so from the statistical situation all over the country, while the report from the London sale on Wednesday showed an advance of 3d, and on some grades of 6d, while the demand there continued active, with 1,500 casks sold out of 2,000 casks offered. It looks as though the production of tallow over the world was below requirements. We have recently called attention to the probabilities of Australian shipments for the coming year, as not likely to be materially greater than those of this year. Then again the stocks abroad are comparatively moderate. Moreover, however quiet the home demands around New York, as usual at the approaching close of a year, it is clear that the Western consumers of tallow have been anxious over supplies, and that the entire Western markets are very strong at the late advance. The country west of the Mississippi holds a very tight supply, as in a general way, its productions have been bought ahead essentially for weeks, or in other words all that will be produced through that period. Kansas City has sold to Chicago, and Chicago itself has sold prime packers equal to and at 5½¢, and up to 5½¢ is now asked. If the exporters are compelled to buy tallow here, and which seems probable, before the new year, notwithstanding the ocean freight market is against them, the supplies will not be of an order over which the home trade, when they come in with the turn

of the year, can be indifferent in the event of competition among them. Just now the local home trade buyers figure very close to urgent wants, and they will continue that policy until they take account of stock, with the close of the year; but the Western people are more anxious in view of the general statistical position of the tallow, while an added cost of ½¢ to values is no hindrance to their buying interest. There is only a moderate quantity of country-made arriving here, partly on account of some indifference over selling at the prices, and in consideration of the time of the year, but as well from the fact that as the wants of the Western and other interior manufacturers are most urgent, supplies that would otherwise reach here are temporarily diverted to those points. For this time of the year the manufacturers all over the West are having a very good business in soap, but they are as well impelled to buy tallow from its statistical outlook. On Tuesday, there were bids of 4½¢ for city in hogsheds, while 500 hogsheds were under refusal with ex-

porters at 5¢; but nothing came from them. On Wednesday, after the receipt of the result of the London sale, the melters generally asked 5½¢ for city in hogsheds, while open bids were not advanced over 4½¢, yet in one instance 4 15-16¢ bid. The markets to the close of Friday night will be found further along. Of country-made sales for the week of 300,000 lbs. at 4¼¢@5½¢, as to quality. City edible is scarce, and it is indifferently offered; about 6¢ asked for city made. Chicago prices are 5½¢ for prime packers, and 5½¢ asked. 4½¢@5¢ for No. 1 do., 4¼¢@4½¢ for No. 2 do., 4¼¢@4½¢ for city renderers, 4½¢@5¢ for prime country, 4¼¢@4½¢ for No. 2 do.

On Thursday, in New York, it was learned that late the day before the exporters had concluded to pay 5¢ for city in hogsheds, at which they secured 250 hogsheds, while they took to-day 200 hogsheds more at 5¢; this leaves about 500 hogsheds more to sell for December delivery, and it looks as though it would be bare markets, so far as concerns

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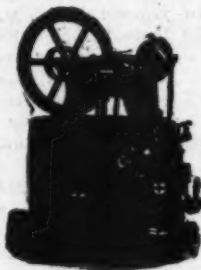
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city-made, to begin the new year with, against home demands which usually come in the second week in January. The contract deliveries to the home trade, for the week, which go in to-day, will probably show 5c for 190 hogsheads.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The recent large buying on export and home account not only so well cleaned up accumulations to give firmness in views of pressers over prices, but as well it took in some of the make ahead. The consumption of the stearine for compound lard and other purposes is larger, and particularly for the former, by reason of the higher market for pure lard and the fact that the compound has not budged from its late quotation. Sales here of 50,000 pounds at 7½c. At Chicago 7@7½c quoted.

Later.—There have been further sales in New York of 50,000 pounds at 7½c, which price is further bid.

LARD STEARINE.—A little lot comes here occasionally, but on the whole there is not enough offered to make a decided market. Outside of the city made, the price of which is adjusted to the cost of lard on an export demand, a nominal price is about 6½c.

GREASE.—The recent advanced prices are held with marked firmness, but the demands have hardly improved. Since the home trade does not care to buy extensively at this time

of the year, any increased demand is on export account. The supplies of desirable grades are not large. "A" white quoted at 4½c, "B" white at 4¼@4½c, yellow at 3¾@4½c, and bone and house at 4¼@4½c.

GREASE-STEARINE.—There is some export demand, and the tone of affairs is quite firm, with no very marked accumulation for sale. White quoted at 5c, and yellow at 4¾@4 13-16c.

CORN OIL.—There is a steady export movement, which about uses up the productions, and when there is a disposition to make contracts ahead a firm tone over prices prevails. Quoted at \$4.40@4.75 for large and small lots.

LARD OIL.—There is a very good demand from the manufacturers, which is encouraged by the firmer tone of the lard market, particularly as the mills are all busy and their requirements are steadily liberal. Quoted at 45@47c for prime. Increasing quantities of low grade oil are being taken, and for these the temper of prices is more in favor of sellers.

(For Friday's closing, see page 42.)

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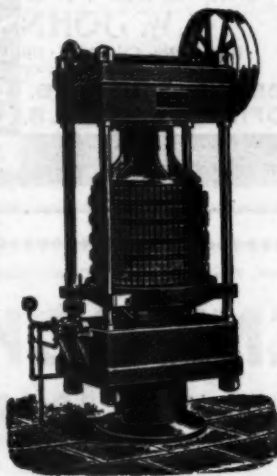
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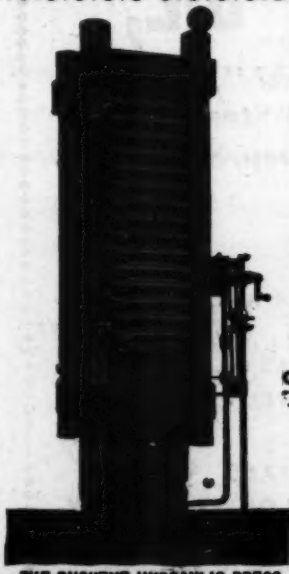
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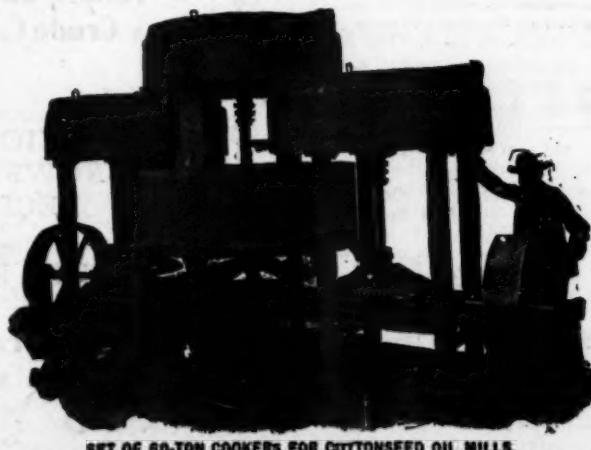
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Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

TEMPORARILY SLIGHTLY IRREGULAR NEW YORK MARKET ON SLACK DEMANDS, BUT ON THE WHOLE FAIRLY WELL SUSTAINED—FIRM MARKETS ELSEWHERE AT THE SEABOARD AND STRONG CONDITIONS SOUTH.

The market has not given out this week very marked new features as indicating possible variations from the recent expressed tone of confidence. It has shown that in New York it has been possible to sell only by making some concessions in prices, yet where there was a pressure to sell, more particularly small lots, that the situation came around again to greater steadiness, and that buyers were ready to take more of a supply at any inside figures that had prevailed.

It is natural to look for a small, temporary reaction here and there around the holidays, when orders come along in instances to realize over small lots, and particularly now, in consideration of the fact that the advance in prices had been very sharp within a limited period of time, and that it, of course, covered some moderate quantities upon which a good profit was shown, and by reason of which they could be marketed without a necessity of holding for all that was possible in the future of the market. Consequently, the fact that some transactions have been made through the week in the New York market at 1c decline from the outside figures asked in the previous week, has not meant that there was any abatement of the prominent features that would contribute to strength. Just now demands are slack all around in New York. Some of the buyers are having steadily the oil coming to them on contracts, and are for the present satisfied with the quantity they are getting, particularly as ocean freights are against them, while so far as concerns the home consumers they are, in many instances, waiting for the new year to set in before considering the policy of liberal reassortments in supplies. The foreign markets are not coming up to a basis to permit general buying interest thence upon the markets here, while if they had the feeling of negotiating at the current prices they would be confronted with the antagonistic situation of the ocean freight market, in the scant offering of room and its consequent high rates. But whatever the at times slightly tame market, and which is almost at once followed by a firmer tone, the fact remains that New York alone of the seaboard market, displays even temporary feebleness, while at New Orleans exporters are not able to get any better terms than those recently held, while with the cost of freight room that the exporters are paying there for the oil steadily, prices to equal well up to New York's recent outside figures. Indeed, there is no reason from any new statistical feature developed this week for any abatement of pretensions over prices. All of the reports from the South imply continued buoyant conditions. They represent still a scarcity in offerings of seed, and that the outside prices for the season are being paid for it, that in the Carolinas, \$15,000 is the prevailing general rate for the seed at the stations, and that in some sections a little

more money is being paid, while that at even some of the near Atlantic points some of the mills propose to shut down on production with the close of the year, although there is, of course, the probability of their resuming operations in the event of oil being higher or the seed supplies on offer in greater volume. But in any contingency we regard the probabilities of production as encouraging to firm views

over prices, particularly with the well recognized wants of consumers for the season, although we do not think that there is likely to be further marked buoyancy at once, but rather that the market will hang around current prices in the near future, and affected slightly as there may be an urgent or slack demand, while unquestionably with any marked spurt to demand, which, however, is not likely this side of the new year, that the advantage would be with sellers. It is quite possible that there may be a little realizing upon small lots at times to upsetting prices a trifle, as usual, around the holidays, when the desire is to get a little money, but outside of this everything favors a market for the realization of firm prices, whatever the probabilities of a further advance. Aside from the

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fact that the condition of affairs South over seed prices, the offerings of the product, etc., in their engendering confidence, are fully as favorable as at any time latterly, there have been improved markets this week for commodities which usually affect cotton oil, although latterly they have been least considered by comparison with the other direct features of its own markets. Lard, for instance, has gone higher, and if it retains its buoyant temper, which it should on its steady reduction in stocks here and in Europe, and which are of a comparatively moderate order, will be more a feature later on in the year as affecting cotton oil. The only influence upon

lard of a contrary order will be in the event of larger receipts of swine, and its trustees are most concerned over the probabilities of these, with here and there an impression that colder weather will start larger shipments of the hogs forward to marketable points, although there are undoubtedly fewer hogs in the country than at this time last year, however much better their quality this year than then on the abundance of corn and its cheap prices. But the consumption of lard is exceptionally liberal by reason of its cheap prices, and after the hogs are more freely forward, it looks as though it would be decidedly a packers' market. Then again, this week, as an addition-

ally favorable factor upon cotton oil, is the added strength to the tallow market, in stronger prices in this country, and 3d to 6d advance for it in Europe, while the general statistical position of tallow favors for some months the selling interest, in continued unsatisfactory shipments from Australia, and the necessity of foreign markets drawing upon supplies of this country. For the cotton oil at the mills, more generally the outside figures of the previous week are now bid, and the Western people are picking up whatever quantities they can get, while the offers to sell are in a very reserved way. To the Atlantic mills, 25c is steadily bid for crude in tanks,



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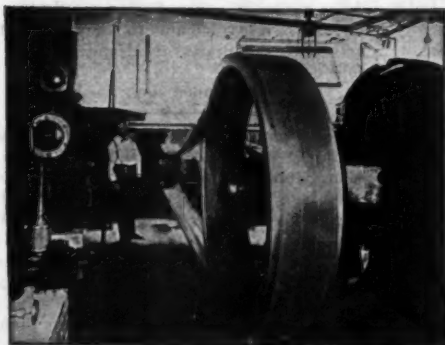
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BROWN, DURRELL & CO.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 1, 1899.

MR. CHAS. F. CHASE, Manager for N. E., Cling-Surface Mfg. Co.:
Dear Sir: Having tried Cling-Surface on this, my 12" dynamo belt (16 feet between centres), I have been able to carry full load with 22" sag on belt with no perceptible slip. It surpasses my expectations and I can recommend it to do all that is claimed for it, if directions are followed.

Yours respectfully,
E. B. PRESCOTT, Engineer.

Four months ago this belt was as tight as a fiddle string under about 1,000 pounds initial tension, and yet was slipping. There is no slip now, for it runs slack. CLING-SURFACE did it.

CLING-SURFACE MANUFACTURING CO.,
190-196 Virginia St., Buffalo, N. Y.

and moderate quantities secured at 25c. In New York, prime yellow, in bbls., sold early in the week down to 31c for spot, in the cleaning up of about 700 bbls. in lots, while 100 bbls. for January then sold at 30½c; afterwards 31c was bid for spot lots, and for a large lot, 31½c bid, while to 32c was asked. The sales at the mills include 25 tanks crude at the Atlantic sections at 24¼@25c, chiefly at 25c; 10 tanks in Texas at 24c, with to 25c asked; 8 tanks in the Valley at 24½c. Crude in bbls., in New York, sold at 28c for 300 bbls.

The Hull English market has advanced 3d to the quotation of 18s for December to April shipment of refined.

(For Friday's closing, see page 42.)

TEXAS OIL AND CAKE.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 8.—(Special Correspondence of the National Provisioner.)—Oil market to-day not so active as the past two days, when 24½c and 25c was paid for some good round lots for January and February deliveries. To-day, though firm, the market is quiet, buyers waiting, with mills not disposed to sell at less than 25c for later months' deliveries. Meal, \$19.75 f. o. b. Galveston. Liners 3½c mill run.

COTTON OIL AND FIBRE CO.

The Cotton Oil & Fibre Company, of Norfolk, Va., will commence about January 1 the manufacturing of crude cottonseed oil, linseed oil and peanut oil and their allied products, as well as a large refinery for refining these oils. A large soap factory will be added the early part of the coming year. In addition to these factories, there will be a large yarn mill for the manufacturing of heavy fabric.

This will have a force of about 400 people. The plant is considered by the people of Norfolk as their principal manufacturing establishment.

The mill is situated on the water front, and has a fleet of boats for lighterage work on the canal and the rivers of Virginia and North Carolina.

Mr. J. J. McNally, well known to the trade, and very skillful in his line, is the manager of the plant. He formerly owned a mill in Arkansas, and his ripe experience will be highly valued in the conduct of affairs of the Cotton Oil & Fibre Company. The owners of the plant are Philadelphia capitalists.

CANADIAN BACON.

The curing of bacon in Toronto, Can., has been carried on for over forty years, but the export trade has developed within a comparatively recent period. The William Davies Company were the pioneers of the trade, and have built up a large business. Messrs. Park & Blackwell, entering the field during the last year or two, have a rapidly growing trade. The capital invested in the pork-packing business in Toronto amounts probably to between \$300,000 and \$400,000, and gives employment to over 600 persons. The value of the yearly output, it is estimated, is very nearly \$3,000,000.

Sprague Co. Goes to Larger Offices.

The Sprague Electric Company, to-day, December 16, will remove its offices to Nos. 527 to 531 West Thirty-fourth street, New York city, where they will have larger quarters and better facilities for conducting their large and increasing business. We are pleased to note this evidence of the company's continued success.

The Cleveland Tanning Company, of Cleveland, O., has increased its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$50,000, with the view to improvements.

CHEESE AND CHEESE-MAKING.

The Different Kinds of Cheese, Their Manufacture and How to Select Imperfections.

E. B. Von Heyne, in Minneapolis Tribune.

[The author is a native of Alsace, Germany, where for several years he was engaged with his father and others in the manufacture of cheese and other dairy products. He graduated at the Agricultural college at Keil, under the renowned Prof. Weigmann. He was afterwards superintendent in the Bowle creamery at Berlin, which is the largest plant of the kind in the world, having a capacity of 600,000 quarts of milk a day. Mr. Von Heyne came to America in 1892, and was engaged for some time in the cheese industry in Chicago. He also attended the university of the State of Wisconsin. He is now owner and manager of the well known creamery at Osceola, Wis.—Editor.]

The importance of cheese as a means of nourishment, as well as an article of commerce, has long been recognized. From its peculiar constituents, cheese is probably the most valuable article of diet that has ever been known. It contains more, to the cubic inch, or to the ounce, of nourishing elements than any other article of diet. More than that, it contains certain elements of nourishment demanded in the proper growth of the human system, to a degree far in excess, both as to quantity and as to quality, of most of the foods by which human beings are accustomed to sustain life. It contains peculiarly valuable nourishing qualities for the nervous system, the blood, bones and muscle. It is not, when properly used, a mere delicacy to be used with caution and in limited quantities, as a luxury, nor as an unnecessary, but possibly desirable, addition to the regular diet. It is itself a complete food; and in countries where its use is properly understood, it takes the place, to a large degree, of the various articles of diet which are generally known.

It has muscle-making and bone-making elements more than four times that of a proportionate quantity of beef, barley, corn, eggs or wheat. It has three times the muscle-making qualities of peas or beans. Its heat and fat-making properties are much less than those of the other foods just named. It contains a less percentage of water and other non-nutritive constituents than any of those foods.

HISTORY OF CHEESE AS A FOOD.

Although not found in nature in a proper condition for diet, cheese is, nevertheless, a natural production. It was a well known article of diet among the early peoples of all nations. It was manufactured by the ancients by almost exactly the same processes which are known in the ordinary manufacture of cheese to-day. Homer, in his *Odyssey*, refers to the use of rennet in the making of cheese; and in the Seventh Book of his *De Re Rustica*, Columella, who was a contemporary of Seneca, gives detailed instructions for the manufacture of cheese and the use of rennet in the curdling of milk for its production. He gives detailed instruction as to the quantity and quality of the milk, the way in which the rennet is extracted from the stomach of the calf, and in regard to its use in separating the curd, and as to the care of the curd in order to improve its condition for an article of diet. We read in the first book of Samuel, Chapter 17: "And Jesse said unto David his son, take now for thy brethren an ephah of this parched corn, and these ten loaves, and run to the camp of thy brethren, and carry these ten cheeses (cheeses of milk) unto the captain of their thousand and look how thy brethren fare, and take their pledge."

Again in Second Samuel, Chapter 17, we read that Shobi and Machir and Barsillai "brought wheat and barley, and flour, and parched corn, and beans, and lentiles, and parched pulse, and honey, and butter, and sheep, and cheese of kine, for David." It is also shown, by the various references to it by Homer, that the ancient Greeks recognized cheese as an ordinary article of diet. And he represents Menelaus (*Odyssey*, Book 4, verse 86), as describing the land of Libya and the habits of the people, tending their flocks and nourished upon cheese and the flesh of kine. It is also mentioned in many other places in the *Odyssey*. It is mentioned by Theocritus, who wrote nearly 300 years before Christ; and by Ovid, who lived about the same time as Christ; Xenophon, who lived in the fourth century before Christ, and by many others of the ancient writers. Modern Egyptologists have also discovered convincing evidence of the fact that the use of cheese by the ancient Egyptians, thousands of years before the Christian era, was not confined to the cruder forms, but that its manufacture at that time corresponded very closely to the ordinary methods applied in modern days.

It is an interesting fact that, although the modern use and manufacture of cheese is most extensively indulged in by the peoples of Teutonic nations, and in Switzerland, nevertheless its use and manufacture was once forbidden by royal decree in those countries. As late as the seventeenth century the manufacture of cheese was forbidden in Switzerland, for the reason that it was supposed to endanger commerce in butter and other milk products for which the country had become famous. But despite the royal decrees the growth of cheese making and its use grew there, so that now there is no country in the world which produces more cheese in proportion to its size and population than Switzerland. The development of the cheese industry in that country has been rapid and one of great resource to its people; and the genuine "Schweizer" is to-day one of the most sought for kinds of cheese.

Most of the different varieties of cheese seen upon the tables of the modern epicure, are known by the names of the country or province in which they are made, or at least in which their manufacture originated; and most of the best cheeses made upon the European continent are exported to a greater or less extent to America and other countries of the world. Cheese making in America is in its infancy, so far as its scientific production is concerned. The cheese industry has made a rapid advance in the past few years, and there are to-day over 200 well known varieties. Already various localities have become famous for their cheese productions. The name of Herkimer county is of itself a guarantee of good quality and general desirability, on account of the skill and care which the dairymen of that famous New York locality have given to the products which they have put and which they are putting upon the market. Among the Western States no States, perhaps, have a better name for their cheese products than the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

(Continued next week.)

—The contract for building Elisha Morgan's cold storage plant at Springfield, Mass., has been given. A part of the machinery, including a new absorption plant will be furnished by the Isbell-Porter Company, of New York. There is to be 60,000 square feet of floor space, or 600,000 cubic feet of cold storage capacity. The building is to be ready for occupancy in the spring and, it is said, will be the second largest cold storage plant in the East.

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HULLING COTTONSEED.

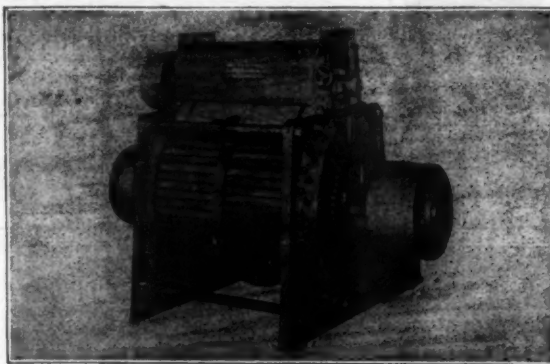
It is impossible to separate the meats from the hulls, unless the seed is all cut, and this is accomplished in a very satisfactory manner by the Cardwell huller, manufactured by the Cardwell Machine Company, of Richmond, Va. Their principle is that of a cylinder with knives revolving inside of a concave, also having knives. The company uses only the finest steel, both in concave and cylinder knives. The cylinders are turned and accurately balanced. The journals are large in diameter and long. The concave knives are set out and held in place by screws, and lip knives are used on the cylinder. The adjustment of the feed is said to be perfect, and the feed roll is driven by a cone clutch pulley, which allows the feed to be stopped without throwing off the bolt. The material in the manufacture of the machine is first class in every respect, and the workmanship and finish the best. Five sizes are made, designed as No. 1, capacity 5 to 10 tons in 24 hours; No. 2, capacity 10 to 20 tons in 24 hours; No. 3, capacity 20 to 40 tons in 24 hours; No. 4, capacity 40 to 80 tons in 24 hours; No. 5, capacity 80 to 150 tons in 24 hours.

Hulling, or more properly "decorticating," has always been a very difficult process, owing to the varying conditions of the cottonseed. When it is thoroughly dry and free from an excess of lint, it is not as hard to accomplish, as the hull is easily broken and the kernel or meat is loose and drops out of the cracked hull. But when the seed is not well matured, damp and soft, the hull will not break, but mashes, so that it is hardly possible to get the meats from the hull; under such conditions the seed must be cut and not mashed.

Many mills are running their profits into the hull house and wondering why they make less money than their neighbors. The trouble, according to a well-known firm, is in the huller. The Cardwell Machine Company, of Rich-

mond, Va., offers the buyer one of the most perfect hullers made. The company asks the following pertinent questions, suggesting remedies:

"Are you using a huller that has a feeder to distribute the seed evenly and that can be instantly shut off and prevent choking? But perhaps you have never had a huller to choke, and can't appreciate this; then ask some one who has had this experience, what he thinks of it?"



THE CARDWELL HULLER.

"Are you in constant fear that something will get into your huller and cause a general 'smash up'?"

"Is your huller a well-made, well-finished machine, all parts carefully turned or planed up, and fitted so that it always comes up square and true, and does not look like it was thrown together?"

The company offers a machine claiming all the above good points and more besides. Their huller leaves the shop a finished machine, complete, ready for belts; has a solid iron back and requires no wood boxing; is careful-

ly balanced and adjusted, and while it is not supposed to grind stones or iron, if a bolt should pass the feeder, which is barely possible, there need be no fear of a "total wreck."

When seed is too green or damp, it is not possible to cut it too fine, but very dry seed may be cut so fine that some lint will get into the meats, and there is considerable loss in fine dust that adheres to the hulls. If whole seed passes through the huller, per-

haps it runs too slow. The Cardwell hullers are built to stand a high speed.

The company informs us that they are very busy turning out oil mill machinery. More or less of the old mills desire new and large hullers. The Cardwell Company's 30-inch huller, with solid back, adjustable feeder with clutch for instantly stopping the same, so as to prevent anything getting into the huller to damage it, is such a machine as many of the mills will desire.

A letter to the Cardwell Company will bring catalogue and instructive details.

BELL'S THREE X SAUSAGE DRESSING

is catching on like hot cakes with raisins in 'em. It is the delight of the sausage maker. The sales are climbing right up. A small order is but the initiation of large and continuous orders. It isn't a new thing. It's Bell's reliable Sausage Dressing, advanced to the highest state of perfection. It is the greatest relief to the sausage maker to date, because it is a complete dressing in itself. Nothing else is required for the correct flavoring and proper preservation of the sausage. We want you to get at least a sample package. It will open your eyes to see how it works, how it flavors and how the public will quickly notice the improvement in your sausages. It is the

19th CENTURY SAUSAGE TRIUMPH!

WE GUARANTEE Bell's will make the finest flavored sausages ever known. It will do that uniformly. It will flavor every sausage alike. It is positively the greatest dressing triumph to date. Send fifteen 2-cent stamps for 60-cent 6-lb. package. If it doesn't prove satisfactory return at our expense and the amount will be passed to your credit. Or, if you prefer, any wholesale grocer will fill your order, or we'll gladly send you price list and discounts on quantities. Let the requests roll in!

THE WILLIAM G. BELL COMPANY, (Established 1861. Incorporated 1891.) BOSTON, MASS.

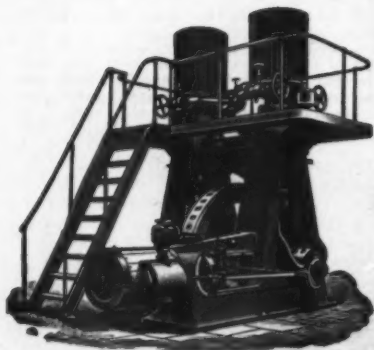
FRICK COMPANY ENGINEERS.

ESTABLISHED 1853.
INCORPORATED 1885.

Capital, - \$1,000,000.

S. B. RINEHART, President.
A. H. STRICKLER, Vice-Pres.
H. B. STRICKLER, Treasurer.
EZRA FRICK, Gen'l Man. & Sec.
A. H. HUTCHINSON, Manager Ice
& Refrigerating Machine Dept.

Manufacturers of the ECLIPSE ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES. We build the largest and most successful Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery made in this or any other country. Send for our list of References and New Ice Machine Circular or Red Book, describing latest improvements and methods for Making Ice and Refrigerating. Also builders of First-class CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. Send for Corliss Engine Catalog. Special High Speed (New Pattern) AUTOMATIC STEAM ENGINES.



CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. ICE MAKING MACHINERY. HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

STEAM BOILERS. TANKS. AMMONIA VALVES. FLANGES and FITTINGS.

**Frick Company, WAYNESBORO,
ENGINEERS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.**



SMALL AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATING APPARATUS.

ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

**NO BOILER. NO ENGINE.
NO MOTIVE POWER REQUIRED.**

All sizes manufactured.
Don't buy Trust Ice.
Make your own Cold.

No repairs necessary.
Any desired temperature.
Write for catalogue and prices.

McCRARY ICE MACHINE CO.,

Send for Illustrated
Catalogue.

110 Liberty St., NEW YORK, U. S. A.

JOHN R. ROWAND,

MANUFACTURER OF

CHARCOAL

Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated

For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;
also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.

ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.

REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing
and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia,
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand.

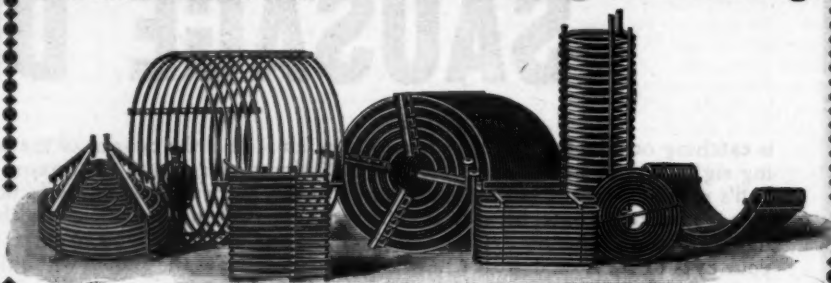
Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.
Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co.

BULLOCK MOTORS.

SEND FOR BULLETIN 1122 & 1123.
BULLOCK ELECTRIC MFG. CO.,
CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.

**PIPE COILS AND BENDS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION**

For Heating and Cooling.



The Whitlock Coil Pipe Co.,

Main Office and Works: ELMWOOD, CONN.
Telegraph Address, Hartford.

109 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.
8 OLIVER STREET, BOSTON.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

There never was a time in the history of the United States when the demand for useful inventions was so great as at present. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and workshop and in official life require continued accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save time, labor and expense. In this connection, the attention of the trade is called to the firm of H. B. Willson & Co., attorneys and solicitors of American and foreign patents. Their offices occupy nearly the entire second floor of the Le Droit building, corner of Eighth and F streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., directly opposite the main entrance of the U. S. Pat-

ent Office. By reason of this convenient location, this concern is enabled to give immediate personal attention to all business entrusted to its painstaking care. All communications to them are treated as strictly confidential, and their business is conducted on the most reasonable terms. To every inventor who places his case in their hands, they guarantee entire satisfaction. The Willson Company will be pleased to send upon application one of their booklets giving much interesting information concerning an application for a patent, etc.

The fertilizer plant of Caleb & Co., at Lincoln, R. I., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$2,500; insured.



Designs Made and Estimates Given.

Also ELEVATORS,

**Hand and Power,
Freight and Passenger.**

W. G. RICKER,

19 Montrose St., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Read The National Provisioner.

Ice and Refrigeration

—The stone work is nearly completed for R. B. Miller & Son's cold storage house at Lowville, N. Y.

—The York (Pa.) Manufacturing Company, on the 5th inst., shipped a 100-ton ice machine to Philadelphia.

—The Macon Ice, Power and Light Company, of Macon, Miss., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$50,000. The plant will be a large one.

—It is reported that plans are afoot for holding one of the largest conventions of buttermen and dairymen in Kansas City, Mo., in January, 1901.

—The Ballard ice factory, at Fort Worth, Tex., has been destroyed by fire. Loss about \$7,000. The loss is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not known.

—While the Ontario Government has increased the minimum fee for corporation registration, that of cheese and butter companies is the nominal one of \$10.

—The Citizens' Ice Company, of Charleston, S. C., has been organized, with a capital of \$50,000. The corporators are: R. Maxwell Anderson, John B. Reeves and J. N. Nathans Jr.

—The Phoenix (N. Y.) cheese factory expects to continue in operation throughout the winter. The factory is making, in addition to its cheese product, 1,000 pounds of butter per week.

—Alexander Sweek, referee in bankruptcy, has decided to accept the bid of Cellar & Olsen, \$3,175, for the entire plant of the bankrupt Kaupisch Creamery Company, at Portland, Ore.

—The St. Augustine Ice Works, at St. Augustine, Fla., have been destroyed by fire. These works were valued at \$45,000. There was \$6,000 insurance. The property was owned by J. W. Simons.

—The Crystal Ice Manufacturing Company has begun the building of its \$20,000 plant near the old Seaboard Air Line road, Athens, Ga. The lumber is on the ground, and the work is to begin without delay.

—The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Brewing Company will in the near future begin the erection of a cold storage warehouse, 25x60 feet, on a site near the depot. Mr. O. H. Higgins, their agent, will assume charge of the business.

—The American Dairy Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with capital of \$25,000, and these incorporators are: J. Walter, A. Ashland, J. G. Steinlage, A. Steinlage, A. A. Meyer, H. Nagel, all of St. Louis.

—The Virginia Ice Company, of Charlottesville, has sold its plant and franchise to Capt. T. O. Troy and others interested in the Charlottesville and University Suburban Street Railway Company, who will take charge Jan. 1.

—It is reported that Secretary Campbell, of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Exchange, of Detroit, Mich., is negotiating with a gentleman, with the view of moving his refrigerator plant from Belding, Mich., to Detroit. This change will result in an enlargement of the plant.

—The foundation is being laid for the Refrigerator Car Company, at Gainesville, Ga.

This plant is to be one of the modern ideas in the manufacture of ice and will be capable of producing twenty-five tons per day. The order for the machinery has been placed and the contractors have agreed to complete the work by February 1.

—The Southeastern Truckers' Association, of Raleigh, N. C., in view of heavy berry and truck shipments next spring, are arranging for a more complete system of refrigerator car service on the Atlantic coast line. A 50-ton ice plant will be built at Rocky Mount, by Feb. 1, to be used in icing these cars. W. E. Wroth & Co., of Wilmington, will install and own the plant.

—The contract for the new ice plant at South Pittsburg, Tenn., of which Messrs. J. C. Beene and J. Lodge are the promoters, has been awarded. The building, which will be of stone, is to be a very substantial and costly one, and is to be equipped with the latest improved machinery for making ice and furnishing electric light power. The stone is being quarried, and the plant is to be centrally located on Third street, near the freight depot.

—The Redsnapper Fishing Company, of Galveston, Tex., will expend about \$50,000 on a fish-freezing plant in that city. A large building, 85x110 feet, has been secured at Strand and Twenty-second streets. This will be installed for the purpose of freezing 15,000 lbs. of fish at a time. Mr. Chapman says that heretofore there has been a loss of 25 per cent. in the handling of redsnappers. Capt. Munn of the company is now looking through fish-freezing plants in the East.

—The American Ice Company, in addition to its having secured the two local companies, the Hygienic, of Washington, D. C., and the Washington, of Georgetown, now propose to erect another artificial ice plant on the river front between Ninth and Tenth streets in the former city. The foundations have been laid for this building and it is said to be the intention of the American Ice Company, which practically controls the entire ice industry of Washington, to push the work to an early completion.

P & B
INSULATING
PAPERS
ARE THE BEST.

They are free from imitation Rope Stock.

They are thoroughly air tight, moisture proof and odorless.

They contain no tar, no ground wood or deteriorating stock.

The P & B Papers for insulating purposes in cold storage and packing houses, wherever perfect insulation is desired.

Endorsed by the leading packers and cold storage architects the world over.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY,
Manufacturers of P & B Products,
Chicago Office, 189 Fifth Avenue. 81 and 83 John Street, N. Y.



SEND FOR
OUR SAMPLE
BOOK.



COLD MEAT BOXES WITHOUT ICE.

A. H. BARBER MFG. CO.,

229-231 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINES.

We make a specialty of installing refrigerating plants in meat markets, hotels, restaurants, and all kinds of storage houses. Write us for estimates before buying.

CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Jr.,
PRESIDENT.

ATLANTIC ALCATRAZ ASPHALT CO.,

OFFICE, 57 East 59th Street, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Paint,
Atlantic Alcatraz Roof Paint,
Atlantic Alcatraz Felts.

CONTRACTORS FOR

ASPHALT FLOORS,
WATERPROOFING,
INSULATION, ETC.



ALCATRAZ is An
ASPHALT Absolute
Insulator.

ASK US FOR PARTICULARS, or,

Wheeler & Thomas, 169-171 Wells St., Chicago, Ill.
Thomas J. Hind, 19 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
Winding & Gesellschaft, 609 Fabst Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
T. J. Lewis Roofing Co., Omaha, Neb.
F. W. Heerwagen, 606 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

REMINGTON CO.'S CATALOGUE.

Catalogue E has just been issued by the Remington Machine Company, of Wilmington, Del., builders of the justly popular Remington machinery for the manufacture of ice and mechanical refrigeration. The catalogue may truthfully be termed a text-book of mechanical refrigeration and ice-making by the artificial process. The whole subject is so simply described that the ordinary reader, not informed in the intricacies and technique of machinery and refrigeration, can, without difficulty, grasp the details of the interesting processes. The Remington Company produces only first-class work and in asking for the consideration of intending purchasers, they rely upon the merits of their machinery, the testimony of users after years of operation, and their integrity and ability to fulfil their guarantees.

To those who desire to inform themselves on the important subjects of mechanical refrigeration and ice-making, this comprehensive catalogue will be very useful. It will be sent by the Remington Company upon request.

The International Hide & Skin Company, of New York city, has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. The directors are: Oscar Uhlmann, Morris Hess and Frederick Martin, of New York city.

WATER-PROOF INSULATING PAPERS

FOR LINING

REFRIGERATOR CARS
ICE FACTORIES
COLD-STORAGE WAREHOUSES
AND HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATORS

That will insure permanent, dry insulation,

ARE MANUFACTURED BY

THE FAY MANILLA ROOFING CO.,
CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

Odorless, hard stock, best non-conductors.
Can be made 105 inches wide in carload lots.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

Big Plant Increasing Facilities.

Readers of The National Provisioner are familiar with the illustrated story we published last July of the completion during the summer of 1898 of the modern and well-equipped plant at East Norwood, O., a suburb of Cincinnati, of the Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company. It has now become necessary in this short space of time to increase the facilities of the plant. The company is now advertising for bids to extend their main building 200 feet. This will make their main machine shop 500 feet long by 101 feet wide. The tremendous volume of business that has come to the Bullock Company from all parts of the world during the last six months, has simply overwhelmed them and it has become imperative that this extension to their plant be made with all possible haste.

The best month's business in the history of the company is the record for November.

Fifty-one machines were sold. Numerous repeat orders, a most gratifying kind of compliment to the manufacturer, were included among them. The more important sales are enumerated below.

Willson Aluminum Company, Holcomb's Rock, Va., 3 600-kw. alternating generators; Manchester "Sporting Chronicle," Manchester, England, 2 150-kw. direct-current generators (second order); L. L. Summers, Florence, Col., 1 150-kw. direct-current generator, 1 50-hp. direct-current motor, 2 20-hp. direct-current motor, 2 40-hp. direct-current motor, 1 30-hp. direct-current motor; Gould Coupler Company, Depew, N. Y., 2 100-kw. direct-current generators; John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Pa., 1 100-kw. direct-current generator, 3 50-hp. "Teaser" printing press equipments; Arthur Pearson ("Pearson's Magazine"), London, England, 3 50-hp. "Teaser" printing press equipments; Oakland Transit Company, Oakland, Cal., 4 15-hp. direct-current motors (second order); American Type Founders Company, Cincinnati, O., 1 30-kw. generator (second order); Pacific Coast Borax Company, Bayonne, N. J., 1 12½-hp. direct-current motor (fifth order).

BULLOCK GENERATORS.

SEND FOR BULLETIN 1133 & 1134
BULLOCK ELECTRIC MFG. CO.
CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

REFRIGERATION
AND
ICE MAKING.



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

Permit Us to Give You An
ESTIMATE.

Because we manufacture
and install the

*Simplest,
Most Durable,
Most Efficient
Plants.*

Anyone competent to
operate motive power
can operate them.

**ONE TON TO
TWENTY-
FIVE TONS.**

GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,

ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.

35 OSCEOLA STREET, OSHKOSH, WIS.

New York Markets

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

| | Liverpool, per ton. | Glasgow, per ton. | Hamburg, per 100 lbs. |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Oil cake..... | 13.6 | 11.3 | 18 |
| Bacon..... | 20/ | 22.6 | 21 |
| Lard, tcs..... | 17.6 | 22.6 | 21 |
| Cheese..... | 30/ | 30/ | 2 M. |
| Butter..... | 30/ | 30/ | 2 M. |
| Tallow..... | 17.6 | 22.6 | 21 |
| Beef, per c..... | 5/6 | 4/6 | 21 |
| Pork, per bbl..... | 2/6 | 3/3 | 21 |

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, Dec., 2/6. Cork for orders, Dec., 3/8 1/4.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts to December 9:

| | Beesves. | Cows. | Calves. | Sheep. | Hogs. |
|-------------------------|----------|-------|---------|--------|--------|
| Jersey City..... | 2,930 | 1,399 | 10,722 | 12,253 | |
| Sixtieth St..... | 2,963 | 139 | 2,795 | 17,346 | |
| Fortieth St..... | | | | 17,346 | |
| Hoboken..... | 1,862 | 60 | 60 | 1,239 | |
| Lehigh Val. & B. H..... | 691 | | | | 3,514 |
| Baltimore & O..... | 1,962 | | | | |
| Weehawken..... | 534 | | | 1,047 | |
| Scatterling..... | | | 92 | 78 | |
| Totals..... | 12,370 | 199 | 4,346 | 39,423 | 33,113 |
| Totals last week..... | 10,917 | 212 | 3,152 | 31,739 | 38,248 |

Weekly exports to December 9:

| | Live Cattle. | Live Sheep. | Quart. Beef. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Eastman Company..... | | 2,000 | |
| Nelson Morris..... | | 7,349 | |
| Armour & Co..... | | 3,540 | |
| Lehigh Val. & B. H..... | 458 | 1,047 | |
| Schwartzschild & Sulzberger | 484 | | 3,700 |
| Swift and Company..... | | | 2,258 |
| W. W. Brauer Co., Ltd..... | 440 | | |
| W. A. Sherman..... | 209 | | |
| A. R. Outerbridge & Co..... | 30 | 20 | |
| G. F. Lough & Co..... | 30 | | |
| L. S. Dillenback..... | | 80 | |
| Total shipments..... | 1,692 | 1,127 | 18,835 |
| Total shipments last week..... | 1,095 | 75 | 8,340 |
| Boston exports this week..... | 1,480 | | 7,296 |
| Baltimore..... | 1,048 | | 2,418 |
| Philad'a..... | 547 | | |
| Portland..... | 921 | 883 | |
| Newport News..... | 350 | | |
| To London..... | 1,864 | | 6,877 |
| To Liverpool..... | 3,215 | 2,232 | 19,972 |
| To Glasgow..... | 678 | 1,669 | |
| To Hull..... | 200 | | |
| To Southampton..... | | | 1,760 |
| To Bermuda and West Indies | 80 | 80 | |
| Totals to all ports..... | 6,008 | 3,971 | 28,549 |
| Total to all ports last week..... | 5,981 | 4,099 | 18,785 |

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Good to prime native steers..... | 5 45 a 6 00 |
| Medium to fair native steers..... | 5 00 a 5 40 |
| Common native steers..... | 4 25 a 4 90 |
| Stags and Oxen..... | 3 25 a 5 00 |
| Bulls and dry cows..... | 1 75 a 4 25 |
| Good to prime native steers one year ago..... | 5 00 a 5 30 |

LIVE CALVES.

The market continues dull, with little change in prices. We quote:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Live veal calves, prime, per lb..... | 7 1/2 a 8 1/2 |
| " common to good, per lb..... | 7 a 8 |
| Buttermilk calves..... | 3 a 3 1/2 |

LIVE HOGS.

There was a slight drop in prices this week, with light receipts. We quote:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme..... | a 4 30 |
| " heavy..... | 4 35 a 4 35 |
| " light to medium..... | 4 35 a 4 45 |
| Pigs..... | 4 00 a 4 05 |
| Roughs..... | 3 30 a 3 60 |

Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

(Special for The National Provisioner.)

CHICAGO—Slow; averaging 2 1/2 lower; \$3.80@4.10.

CINCINNATI—Active; steady; \$3.50@4.10.

ST. LOUIS—Steady; \$3.90@4.10.

OMAHA—Steady at yesterday's close; \$3.90@4.10.

EAST BUFFALO—Market 10 to 15 higher; \$4.15@4.25.

LOUISVILLE—Steady; \$3.95@4.05.

PITTSBURG—Steady, \$4.05@4.15.

MILWAUKEE—\$3.70@4.10.

KANSAS CITY—Steady, \$3.90@4.07 1/2.

CLEVELAND—Active, steady; \$4.10 all grades.

INDIANAPOLIS—Active, \$3.90@4.10.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market this week was fairly active, prices ruling lower. We quote:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Lambs..... | 5 1/2 a 5 3/4 |
| Live sheep, prime..... | 4 a 4 1/2 |
| " common to medium..... | 3 1/2 a 4 |

LIVE POULTRY.

Market in fair condition. Turkeys in accumulation and weaker, only a few selected bringing list price. Ducks in light supply and steady, but geese very plenty and weak. We quote:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Chickens, per lb..... | a 9 |
| Fowls..... | 10 a 10 1/2 |
| Roosters, old, per lb..... | 6 a 6 1/2 |
| Turkeys, per lb..... | a 8 1/2 |
| Ducks, Western, per pair..... | 80 a 70 |
| " Southern, per pair..... | 10 a 1 47 |
| Geese, Western, young, prime, per lb..... | a 1 10 |
| " Southern, "..... | 20 a 25 |

DRESSED BEEF.

The market was good the first part of the week, but dull during the latter part. Good cattle brought good prices, but common cattle were lower. Prices generally lower than last week. We quote:

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Choice native, heavy..... | 8 1/2 a 9 |
| " light..... | 8 a 8 1/2 |
| Common to fair native..... | 7 1/2 a 8 |
| Choice Western heavy..... | 7 a 7 1/2 |
| " light..... | 7 a 7 1/2 |
| Common to fair Texas..... | 6 a 6 1/2 |
| Good to choice heifers..... | 6 1/2 a 7 1/2 |
| Common to fair heifers..... | 6 a 6 1/2 |
| Choice cows..... | 6 1/2 a 7 |
| Common to fair cows..... | 5 a 6 1/2 |
| Good to choice oxen and stags..... | 6 a 6 1/2 |
| Common to fair..... | 5 1/2 a 6 |
| Fleshy Bologna bulls..... | 5 a 5 1/2 |

DRESSED CALVES.

The market was slow this week, prices ruling about steady. We quote:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Veals, city-dressed, prime..... | 12 a 13 |
| " country-dressed, prime..... | 10 a 11 |

DRESSED HOGS.

Prices ruled a shade lower this week, with a fair demand. We quote:

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| Hogs, heavy..... | 5 1/2 a 5 3/4 |
| " 180 lbs..... | a 5 1/2 |
| " 160 lbs..... | 5 1/2 a 5 3/4 |
| " 140 lbs..... | 5 1/2 a 5 3/4 |
| Pigs..... | 5 1/2 a 6 |

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market this week was very discouraging. Prices of prime lambs lower. Demand very poor. We quote:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Prime lambs..... | 7 a 8 |
| Fair to good lambs..... | 6 1/2 a 7 |
| Common to medium lambs..... | 6 a 7 |
| Fair to good sheep..... | 6 a 7 |
| Common to medium..... | 5 a 6 |

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 13,113 pkgs.; previous six days, 14,767 pkgs. There is an actual scarcity of fancy dry-packed poultry of nearly all descriptions in perfect order, and such grades have a fair inquiry and would bring good prices. But the market is burdened with an overstock of medium grades of all descriptions, which are urging at every opportunity at low and irregular prices. Ducks and geese plenty and dull. Squabs plenty. We quote:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Turkeys, near-by, fancy, per lb..... | 12 a 13 1/2 |
| " good to prime..... | 10 1/2 a 11 1/2 |
| " Ohio and Mich., fancy..... | a 11 1/2 |
| " fair to good..... | 8 1/2 a 10 1/2 |
| " other Western, young hens, fancy..... | a 11 1/2 |
| " mixed, fancy..... | 11 a 11 1/2 |
| " young toms, fancy..... | 10 a 11 |
| " Western, fair to good..... | 7 1/2 a 9 1/2 |
| " old toms..... | 8 1/2 a 9 |
| " poor..... | 5 1/2 a 7 1/2 |
| Spring chickens, Phila., large, per lb..... | 15 1/2 a 16 1/2 |
| " mixed weights..... | 11 1/2 a 12 1/2 |
| " dry-p..... | 11 1/2 a 12 1/2 |
| " scald..... | 10 1/2 a 12 1/2 |
| Chickens, Western, dry-picked, fancy..... | a 10 1/2 |
| " scalded, fancy..... | a 10 1/2 |
| " good to prime..... | 9 a 10 |
| " poor..... | 6 1/2 a 8 1/2 |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Fowls, Western, good to prime..... | 9 1/2 a 10 |
| " poor..... | 6 1/2 a 8 1/2 |
| Ducks, near-by, prime..... | 10 1/2 a 11 1/2 |
| " Western..... | 9 1/2 a 10 1/2 |
| " poor..... | 8 1/2 a 9 1/2 |
| Geese, near-by, prime..... | 9 1/2 a 10 1/2 |
| " Western..... | 8 1/2 a 9 1/2 |
| " poor..... | 6 1/2 a 7 1/2 |
| Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz..... | a 2 35 |
| " dark, per doz..... | 1 35 a 1 50 |
| " culls..... | 60 a 85 |

ICED.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Turkeys, Western, fancy, dry-picked..... | 10 a 10 1/2 |
| " " scalded..... | 9 1/2 a 10 |
| " " fair to good..... | 8 1/2 a 9 |
| " " inferior..... | 6 1/2 a 7 1/2 |
| Spring chickens, Western, dry-picked, fancy..... | a 9 1/2 |
| " " ac, av. prime..... | 9 1/2 a 10 |
| " " fair to good..... | 8 1/2 a 9 |
| " " poor..... | 6 1/2 a 7 1/2 |
| Fowls, State and Penna., good to prime..... | a 9 1/2 |
| " Western, dry-picked, prime..... | 9 a 9 1/2 |
| " Southwestern..... | 8 1/2 a 9 |
| " Western, scalded, av. prime..... | 9 a 9 1/2 |
| " poor to fair..... | 6 1/2 a 8 1/2 |
| Old cocks, Western, per lb..... | a 6 1/2 |
| Ducks, Western, young, prime, per lb..... | a 8 1/2 |
| " inferior, per lb..... | 5 1/2 a 7 1/2 |
| Geese, Western, young, prime..... | a 8 1/2 |
| " " inferior..... | 5 1/2 a 7 1/2 |

PROVISIONS.

The demand was good this week, with pork loins more plentiful and lower. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE.)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Smoked hams, 10 lbs average..... | 11 a 11 1/2 |
| " " 12 to 14 "..... | 10 1/2 a 11 |
| " " heavy..... | 10 1/2 a 11 1/2 |
| California hams, smoked, light..... | 7 a 7 1/2 |
| " " heavy..... | 6 1/2 a 7 |
| Smoked bacon, boneless..... | 9 1/2 a 10 |
| " (rib in)..... | 9 a 9 1/2 |
| Dried beef sets..... | a 16 1/2 |
| Smoked beef tongues, per lb..... | 16 a 17 |
| " shoulders..... | 7 1/2 a 8 |
| Pickled bellies, light..... | 7 1/2 a 8 |
| " heavy..... | 7 1/2 a 8 1/2 |
| Fresh pork loins, City..... | 8 a 8 1/2 |
| " " Western..... | 8 1/2 a 8 |

LARDS.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Pure refined lards for Europe..... | 5 80 a 6 00 |
| " " South America..... | 6 35 a 6 50 |
| " " Brazil (kags)..... | 7 50 a 7 60 |
| Compounds—Domestic..... | a 7 |
| " Export..... | a 7 |
| Prime Western lards..... | 5 57 1/2 a 5 72 1/2 |
| " City lards..... | a 57 1/2 |
| " lard stearine..... | 6 50 a 6 75 |
| " also..... | 7 00 a 7 25 |

FISH.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Cod, heads off..... | 5 a 6 |
| " heads on..... | 2 1/2 a 3 1/2 |
| Halibut, White..... | 1 1/2 a 1 1/2 |
| " Grey..... | a 8 |
| " Frozen..... | a 8 |
| Striped bass, pan..... | 10 a 12 1/2 |
| Bluefish, Green..... | 11 a 15 |
| Eels, skinned..... | 6 a 12 |
| " skin on..... | 3 a 5 |
| White perch..... | 6 a 10 |
| Flounders..... | 6 a 8 |
| Salmon, Western, frozen..... | 9 a 10 |
| " " green..... | a 18 |
| " Eastern..... | a 18 |
| Smelts, green..... | 8 a 11 |
| Lobsters, large..... | a 18 |
| " medium..... | a 12 1/2 |
| Herrings, frozen..... | a 12 1/2 |
| " green..... | a 12 1/2 |
| Red snappers..... | a 40 |
| Mackerel, Spanish, live, large, natives..... | 35 a 40 |
| Shad, N. C., bucks..... | a 8 |
| " roes..... | a 8 |
| Scallops, medium..... | 60 a 1 00 |
| " large..... | a 2 00 |
| Soft crabs, large..... | a 2 00 |
| " medium..... | a 2 00 |
| Weakfish, frozen..... | a 5 |
| " green..... | 7 a 8 |
| Sea bass, Eastern..... | a 14 |
| White fish..... | a 12 1/2 |
| Pompano..... | 16 a 18 |
| Haddock..... | 5 a 6 |
| King fish, Southern..... | 12 1/2 a 15 |
| " frozen..... | a 15 |
| Ciscoes..... | a 5 |
| Prawn..... | a 75 |
| Sea trout..... | 6 a 8 |
| Sheephead..... | 4 a 6 |
| Forage, L. I..... | a 8 |
| Brook Trout..... | a 8 |
| Butterfish..... | 10 a 13 1/2 |
| Flukes..... | a 8 |
| Green turtles..... | 18 a 20 |

GAME.

The following despatch from Albany settles the question as to whether it is lawful to sell rabbits and hares in New York after December 15: "The present game law makes no closed season on hare and rabbits in New York city. J. W. Pond, Chief Game Protector." We quote:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Quail, av. best, fresh, per doz..... | 1 60 a 1 85 |
| " inferior, per doz..... | 60 a 1 10 |
| Partridges, prime, per pair..... | a 1 60 |
| Grouse, prime, dark, undrawn, per pair..... | a 1 10 |
| " " pintail, undrawn, pair..... | a 1 10 |

D. B. MARTIN,

**Union Abattoir Company,
OF BALTIMORE.**

**Grays Ferry Abattoir Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.**

Abattoir Hides, All Selections.

Manufacturers Oleo Oil, Stearine, Neutral Lard, Refined
.....Of Tallow, Neats Foot Oil, Pure Ground Bone,
Glues, and all Packing House Products.

Address all Communications to D. B. MARTIN'S MAIN OFFICE,

903 and 904 Land Title Building, - - Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION TERMINAL COLD STORAGE CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

DIRECT TRACK CONNECTIONS WITH THE

**Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,
and its Affiliated Lines.**

D. B. MARTIN. President.

F. W. ENGLISH. Superintendent.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| English Snipe, per doz. | 2 60 |
| Grass plover, per doz. | 1 10 |
| Woodcock, prime, per pair | 1 10 |
| Ducks, canvas, 6 lbs. average to pair | 2 60 |
| " light weights to pair | 1 35 |
| " redhead, 5 lbs. average to pair | 1 55 |
| " light weights, per pair | 85 |
| " teal, blue wing, per pair | 60 |
| " ruddy, light weight, per pair | 35 |
| " heavy, per pair | 85 |
| Rabbits, per pair | 30 |
| Jack rabbits, per pair | 60 |

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 24,283 pkgs.; previous six days, 25,353 pkgs. Business is very quiet, and receipts light. Buyers have become so much more critical that a good deal more of the stock has to sell in the classification of firsts, and the fact that there is a surplus of these goods leads to a pressure to sell. Very irregular quality is shown in late arrivals. June creamery dull; scarcely any State dairy arriving. Imitation creamery steady. Factory arriving more freely. We quote:

| | |
|---|--------|
| Creamery, Western, extras, per lb. | 27 1/2 |
| " firsts | 25 1/2 |
| " thirds to seconds | 23 1/2 |
| " State, extras | 27 1/2 |
| " firsts | 25 1/2 |
| " thirds to seconds | 23 1/2 |
| Creamery, June extras | 25 1/2 |
| " firsts | 24 1/2 |
| " held, thirds to seconds | 23 1/2 |
| State dairy, half skinned tubs, fresh fancy | 25 1/2 |
| " firsts | 23 1/2 |
| " tubs, seconds | 20 1/2 |
| " tubs, thirds | 19 1/2 |
| " tubs, finest | 22 1/2 |
| " thirds to firsts | 18 1/2 |
| Western, imitation creamery firsts | 21 1/2 |
| " lower grades | 17 1/2 |
| " factory, June, best | 18 1/2 |
| " held, lower grades | 16 1/2 |
| " fresh fancy | 20 1/2 |
| " fresh, prime | 17 1/2 |
| " lower grades | 16 1/2 |
| Rolls, common to prime | 16 1/2 |

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 21,315 boxes; previous six days, 18,553 boxes. Only a moderate movement from store of full cream cheese, but holders have little, if any, anxiety to sell, and generally refuse to consider any but full bids. Late made cheese in moderate supply and sells promptly on arrival. Skims quiet. We quote:

| | |
|--|--------|
| State, full cream, small, Sept., fancy | 13 1/2 |
| " Nov., finest | 12 1/2 |
| " good to choice | 12 1/2 |
| " common to fair | 11 1/2 |
| " large Sept., fancy | 13 1/2 |
| " Nov., choice | 12 1/2 |
| " large, good to prime | 11 1/2 |
| " common to fair | 10 1/2 |
| " light skims, small, choice | 11 1/2 |
| " large | 10 1/2 |
| " part skims, small, prime | 10 1/2 |
| " large | 9 1/2 |
| " fair to good | 8 1/2 |
| " common | 6 1/2 |
| Full skims | 4 1/2 |

EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 42,446 cases; previous six days, 36,195 cases. The proportion of strictly fine fresh eggs in current receipts is still quite small and there seems to be demand enough to take up most of these at about steady prices for the highest grade, but buyers are very exacting. For the class of goods that comprise the bulk of receipts sales are so irregular that very close quotations cannot be given. We quote:

| | |
|--|--------|
| State, Penn. and near by, av. best, per doz. | 24 1/2 |
| Western, fresh gathered, av. best | 24 1/2 |
| " fair to good | 21 1/2 |
| Kentucky, choice | 22 1/2 |
| Tenn., N. C. and Va., fresh gathered, best | 21 1/2 |

QUOTATIONS—LOSS OFF.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Western, good quality, 30-doz. case | 4 90 |
| Western, poor to fair, 30-doz. case | 4 50 |
| Southern, poor to good, 30-doz. case | 4 30 |
| Refrigerator, fancy selected, per doz. | 16 1/2 |
| " early packed, first, per doz. | 15 1/2 |
| " good, 30-doz. case | 4 30 |
| " poor to fair, 30-doz. case | 3 10 |
| " dirties, prime, 30-doz. case | 3 40 |
| " culis, inferior | 2 35 |
| Dirties, fresh, prime per 30-doz. case | 3 70 |
| Limed eggs, prime to choice, per doz. | 15 1/2 |
| " inferior, per doz. | 12 1/2 |

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market is firm, owing to recent sales. Fairly good inquiry. Considerable buying is being done and prices are liable to go higher. We quote:

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Bone meal, steamed, per ton | \$20 50 |
| raw, per ton | \$21 00 |
| Nitrate of soda, spot | \$1 80 |
| " to arrive | \$1 77 1/2 |

| | |
|---|----------|
| Bone black, spent, per ton | 12 00 |
| Dried blood, New York, 12-15 per cent. ammonia | 1 87 1/2 |
| Dried blood, West., high gr., fine ground | 2 00 |
| Tankage, 9 and 30 p. c., f.o.b. Chicago | 15 00 |
| " 8 and 20 " " " | 13 50 |
| " 7 and 30 " " " | 13 50 |
| " 6 and 35 " " " | 1 80 |
| Garbage Tankage, f.o.b. New York | 7 00 |
| Azotone, per unit, del. New York | 1 97 1/2 |
| Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f.o.b., 3000 lb. | 10 00 |
| Fish scrap, dried | 20 50 |
| Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs. | 2 95 |
| Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot | 2 95 |
| Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs. | 2 90 |
| South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston | 6 50 |
| South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs. | 3 90 |
| The same, dried | 4 25 |

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY

| | |
|---|----------|
| Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs. | 8 70 |
| Kainit, ex store, in bulk | 9 60 |
| Kieserit, future shipments | 7 00 |
| Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fut. shp't | 1 78 |
| " ex store | 1 83 |
| Double manure salt (48 & 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 percent. chlorino), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.) | 1 01 |
| The same, spot | 1 06 |
| Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.) | 1 99 1/2 |
| Sylvinit, 24 & 36 per cent. per unit, S. P. | 3 1/2 |

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market for ammoniates is much firmer since our last report, and rumors are afloat of large sales of high grade tankage at Chicago. We quote:

Crushed tankage, 7 and 25 per cent., \$12.00 @12.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 1/2 and 15 per cent., \$16.50 @16.75 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 1/2 and 18 per cent., \$15.00 @16.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$14.75 @15.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.50 @1.52 1/2 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoofmeal, \$1.45 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.75 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$1.87 1/2 @1.90 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore.

Foreign sulphate of ammonia, gas liquor, is quoted at about \$2.92 1/2 to \$2.95 c. i. f. New York and Baltimore. Domestic product in small quantity is held at about \$2.92 1/2 f. o. b. Boston.

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

| | |
|--|--------|
| 74% Caustic soda | 2 1/2 |
| 76% " " | 2 1/2 |
| 78% " " | 2 1/2 |
| 80% Powdered caustic soda | 3 1/2 |
| 82% Pure alkali | 3 1/2 |
| 48% Soda ash | 1 10 |
| Caustic potash | 6 1/2 |
| Borax | 7 1/2 |
| Talc | 1 1/2 |
| Palm oil | 5 1/2 |
| Green olive oil | 60 |
| Yellow olive oil | 55 |
| Cochin cocoon oil | 8 1/2 |
| Coryon | 6 1/2 |
| Cottonseed oil | 33 3/4 |
| Rosin: M., \$2.50; N., \$3.15; W.G., \$3.75; W.W., \$4.15— | |
| all per 280 lbs. | |

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Fresh Beef Tongue | 85 to 75c a piece |
| Calves' heads, scalded | 35 to 45c a piece |
| Sweet breads, veal | 40 to 75c a pair |
| " beef | 15 to 25c a pair |
| Calves' livers | 40 to 60c a piece |
| Beef kidneys | 8 to 10c a piece |
| Mutton kidneys | 3c a piece |
| Livers, beef | 40 to 60c a piece |
| Oxtails | 8 to 10c a piece |
| Hearts, beef | 10 to 20c a piece |
| Rolls, beef | 12 1/2c a lb. |
| Butts, beef | 10c a lb. |
| Tenderloins, beef | 22 to 30c a lb. |
| Lamb's fries | 8 to 10c a pair |

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

The market rules firm and quiet. Horns very scarce. We quote:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Round shin bones, av. 58-60 lbs. per 100 bones | \$80 00 |
| Flat shin bones, av. 43 lbs. per 100 bones | 45 00 |
| 2,000 lbs. av. 50-55 lbs. per 100 bones | 85 00 |
| Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, 1st quality | 192 50 |
| " 7 1/2 oz. and und. | 187 50 |
| " No. 3 | 71 50 |
| Gluestock, Dry, per 100 lbs. | 3 00 |
| " Wet | 1 60 |
| Cattle switches, per 100 | 2 1/2c |

BUTCHERS' FAT.

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Ordinary shop fat | 2 |
| Suet, fresh and heavy | 5 |
| Shop bones, per cwt. | 30 |

SHEEPSKINS.

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Sheep and Lambskins | 1 10 |
|---------------------|------|

GREEN CALFSKINS.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| No. 1 Skins | 15 |
| No. 2 Skins | 16 |
| No. 1 Buttermilk Skins | 14 |
| No. 2 Buttermilk Skins | 12 |
| Heavy No. 1 Kips, 18 lbs. and over | 2.50 |
| Heavy No. 2 Kips, 18 lbs. and over | 2.25 |
| Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs. | 1.90 |
| Light No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs. | 1.50 |
| Branded Kips, heavy | 1.25 |
| Light Branded Kips | 1.25 |
| Kips, Ticks, heavy | 1.75 |
| " light | 1.50 |
| Branded O. S. | 75 |
| Bobs or seasons | 30 |

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle | 70 |
| " medium, per kg, 50 bbls. | \$35.00 |
| " narrow | 40 |
| " domestic | 34 |
| Hog, American, ice per lb., free of salt | 38 |
| " bbls., per lb. | 38 |
| " % bbls., per lb. | 40 |
| " kegs, per lb. | 40 |
| Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f. o. b. N. Y. | 12 |
| " Chic. | 11 |
| " per lb. | 2 1/2 |
| " bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y. | 3 |
| " " Chicago | 8 1/2 |
| " per lb. | 4 |
| " middles, per set (57/60 ft.) f. o. b. N. Y. | 48 |
| " Chic. | 48 |
| " per lb. | 8 |
| " weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's | 5 1/2 |
| " No. 2's | 3 1/2 |
| Russian rings | 12 |

SPICES.

| | Whole | Ground |
|---------------------|--------|--------|
| Pepper, Sing. Black | 12 1/2 | 13 |
| " White | 19 1/2 | 20 |
| " Penang, White | 18 1/2 | 19 |
| " Red Zanzibar | 14 | 18 |
| " Shot | 14 | 18 |
| Allspice | 8 | 10 |
| Coriander | 9 | 14 |
| Cloves | 9 | 14 |
| Mace | 45 | 48 |
| Nutmeg, 110's | 33 | 40 |
| Ginger, Jamaica | 16 | 20 |
| " African | 6 | 0 |
| Sage Leaf | 7 | 9 |
| " Rubbed | 10 | 10 |
| Marjoram | 25 | 28 |

SALTPETRE.

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Crude | 3 85 |
| Refined—Granulated | 4 1/2 |
| " Crystals | 4 1/2 |
| " Powdered | 4 1/2 |

THE GLUE MARKET.

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| A extra | 22 |
| 1 " " | 18 1/2 |
| 1 " " | 17 1/2 |
| 1X moulding | 16 1/2 |
| 1 " " | 16c |
| 1 " " | 15 1/2 |
| 1 " " | 14 1/2 |
| 1 " " | 13 1/2 |
| 1 " " | 13c |
| 1 " " | 12c |
| 1 " " | 11c |
| 1 " " | 10c |

The Satilla Manufacturing Company has in view the establishing of a large ginny and cottonseed oil mill at Waycross, Ga.

The cottonseed oil mill at Mt. Calm, Tex., has been shut down on account of being unable to secure shipping tanks, but will probably resume in a few days, as soon as the car famine is over. The mill is owned by local capital, and is one of the best in that State.

U. S. Fuller and associates have recently been on a business trip to Meaville, Ga., in connection with the ginny and oil mill to be established at that place.

SOLID TRAINS TO NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is now running solid trains of palace sleeping cars, dining cars (serving meals a la carte) and first-class day coaches, through from Chicago to Calumet, Houghton, Hancock and other points in the Copper Country without change of cars, with direct connection for Marquette, Negaunee, Ishpeming, etc., and passengers from the East, South and Southwest will find this a most desirable route.

All coupon ticket agents sell tickets via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. ***

Retail Department

SHOP SENSE.

If the marketmen will just hold up their prices while the wholesale price of meat is quietly easing off, they will make an extra penny, which will come in well now, help to make up the deficiencies of the past, and make marketing in the future more profitable. While the retail price of meat is already low it is business folly to be sliding the shop price up and down the scale because carcass stuff eases off a bit. Customers get in the habit of paying so and so much for cuts by the pound. The butcher sells no more because he can sell a cent cheaper the next and succeeding days to the householder. We have frequently drawn attention to this matter, and we think it important enough to recur to it again because of the disposition of the "cut rate" shop to work on a losing basis. Certain grades of meat can be sold cheaply. A well conducted market places these on a counter where buyers of that class of stuff go and seek it. It has depreciated from being held too long or from other causes; or, perhaps, it was a second grade for the purpose in the beginning. There are all sorts of customers for all sorts of beef, mutton or pork. The grade of meat for the price can easily be found and arranged for each class of buyers. Some are inclined to call this shrewdness. It is simply business sense based on the innate workings of human nature. There are so many points about adjusting the stock to the different classes of buyers who infest the same shop that we feel like catching hold of the shopkeeper, shaking him up and saying: "Behold these! Think!"

The habit of eyeing your customer and selling to two at different prices from the same joint may be a smart shop trick, but it is mighty poor counter wisdom. Soon the desirable customer discovers the difference and leaves to you the cheaper one, who is, possibly, less desirable. We speak from our observations in a crowd and from other evidences which reach our eyes and ears. Sell meat so as to keep the customer and thus be able to keep selling meat. There is more judgment and diplomacy needed in a city butcher shop than is required in weighty questions of State.

Retail Butcher Factories.

The following is sent us from Cohoes, N. Y.: The retail butchers of this city and in neighboring places are talking of forming a company and establishing a fat and fertilizing plant and placing the product in the market. The plant, if established, will be similar to the one now conducted at Colonie by Eggers Bros., but the machinery and other equipments will be the latest and most improved, and the annoying nuisance caused by the Eggers' plant will not be created. The project may come to a head soon. The formation of the new company would greatly embarrass the Eggers company, as they now purchase all their material from the butchers in this locality.

CHRISTMAS BEEF.

While the holiday custom of Christmas beef is gradually going out of fashion because of the generally fine grade of all-the-year-around hand-fed beef now handled by "refrigerated" and "fresh dressed" dealers, there are still very fine specimens of Christmas beef still to be seen annually in such large markets like New York city. A look through the abattoirs and in the coolers will soon convey this idea. Some of the Eastern houses are as true to the old Christmas beef habit as if they have been bred to it. This is so true that they may be called enthusiasts in the matter. The United Dressed Beef Company, at Forty-fourth street and First avenue, New York, for instance, sent no less a person than its treasurer, Mr. Lewis Samuels, to the West two weeks ago to personally inspect and close the deal for the finest cattle of the several specially Christmas-fed herds which were under offer to this concern. Mr. Samuels is acknowledged to be one of the shrewdest buyers, and one of the best judges of fine beef cattle in this country. As a result of his trip there are now at the abattoir of the U. D. B. Co. as superb specimens of scientifically bred and scientifically fed beef as this or any other country can produce. Such meat would have been considered an impossibility five years ago. It is a fact now. There has been quite a competition among butchers for some of this choice stuff.

Kaufmann & Strauss.

Kaufmann & Strauss have this year maintained their well earned reputation for a very rare article of holiday meat. It has been carefully fattened, carefully selected and makes the marketman's mouth water to view it.

Joseph Stern & Son.

One visiting the well-known cattle pens of Joseph Stern & Son, at West Fortieth street, a couple of days ago, saw a herd of beef cattle which were rounded out at every point where fine meat is required. This concern kills beef of the Xmas order all the year around—that is, Xmas beef of the 3-year-old variety which is good enough for a king, but this year demands the rarest sort of flesh, and Joseph Stern & Son's carcasses, now in the cooler, will satisfy the severest critic or the most exacting connoisseur. Such flesh is a treat to see even if one does not buy. It is not lingering on the hook. The retailer will not allow that.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.

At Forty-fifth street and First avenue, New York city, have always strained an extra peg to secure the prime holiday beef which money could buy. The choice carcasses which now hang in their huge refrigerator furnish ample evidence of this fact. Neither money nor effort has been spared to get the best which could be produced by the most successful breeders and fatteners. The carcasses are just the proper weight, of young and tender cattle, and will go like hot cakes—perhaps hot steaks from such sides go faster and better. The marketman who can secure some of this choice "city dressed" Xmas beef will be lucky, as the supply cannot last long at the rate it is being asked for, personally and over the 'phone. Meyer Meyer has that look of satisfaction which shows that he knows the sort of stuff that is in his coolers.

Harlem Packinghouse.

Richard Webber, up at the Harlem packinghouse, 120th street and Third avenue, took a look at the Christmas-tide and secured a fine lot of superior beef for his trade during the next ten days. Mr. Webber has always made it a point to have as good as there is in the market. He is too modest to admit it, but we know that there is nothing better anywhere than can be found in his well-chosen stocks, whether it be beef or other meats. For the Xmas-tide he has some succulent steak which will leave a lasting memory for good stuff. The Harlem packinghouse has skilled buyers of both livestock and beef. Mr. Webber himself is one of the best judges of meat in this country and the stock which comes to his coolers must be to his taste and up to his judgment. A look through his rare stuff is always a treat to both buyer, and eater. This accounts for the surging mass of humanity in his big house.

Swift and Company's Exhibits.

Swift and Company have, in Southern parlance, "gone the whole hog." This great packing company will have on exhibition to-day and Monday, in all their branches in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, a very superior lot of Christmas beef, mutton and pork. For some time the stock for this unique collection of holiday goods has been selected and has been carefully fattened for this season. The result is that there has never been collected in New York city so large a quantity of such superb beef, mutton and pork. Butchers who call at the company's boxes to-day and Monday will find a surprising verification of this statement. The combined exhibit at each branch might well be called the choicest of the choice. As shop, exhibition and table goods each carcass is a luxury. Swift and Company have spared nothing to secure this result and that is saying much for any article they market. The result is so satisfactory that General Manager Noyes cannot help showing, by his look of gratification, that he is pleased. Any one peeping in upon these metropolitan meat exhibits to-day and Monday will experience the same sense of pleasure from the fine goods therein displayed.

Eastmans of New York.

The Eastmans Company has always presented to the butcher a fine article of beef at this season. The Xmas stock now in the company's coolers is in no way behind that which has so long justified the reputation of this concern. The judge of good beef will have no room for complaint after visiting the large refrigerators at Fifty-ninth street and Tenth avenue, where Manager Burroughs looks in on the prime stuff with pardonable pride.

The Armour Boxes.

Armour & Co. and the Armour Packing Company have drafted herds of the Christmas kind of cattle into their December slaughtering, so that their coolers at Manhattan market and all over contain a line of meat which will make the marketman wonder why these sides are not specially dubbed "Xmas beef." Cuts from those superior cattle are fit for the table of kings, and very particular kings at that. The feeders seem to aim at very high grade of cattle for December slaughtering, judging from the stuff now going out of the boxes presided over by Abe Neuberger and Abe Moses.

Kingan Provision Co.

The first glance into the Kingan box at Manhattan market shows at once that General Manager McVickar has turned in a lot of high notch cattle for the Christmas season. There seems to be a desire to eat and to furnish the best beef to be had at this time of

year. Butchers' skewers are sticking all around over the Kingan lines of prime beef as an earnest of this fact. It would be hard to find a choicer lot of cattle than those now hanging in the lower end of Manhattan market. The modest chief makes no special claim for this stuff as Xmas stock, but the beef forces this claim itself. The fact is the company never allows a good steer to slip.

Nelson Morris.

The big Morris refrigerators throughout New York seem to have "had a cinch" on some specially fattened stock for December. They may not have been ordered as Xmas stock, but the meat is genuine Christmas beef of a very superior order. The wonder is where it all comes from. This company slaughters good beef at all times, but Mr. Powdermaker has gone one better since the 10th of the month. His boxes are Xmas boxes which marketmen will feel a pleasure in inspecting.

The Hammond Boxes.

The G. H. Hammond Company have in the George Hotchkiss and T. H. Wheeler boxes their usual high-grade-all-the-year-around meat which is fine enough for Xmas every week in the year.

Nauss Brothers Company.

This big company of New York butchers bought the blue ribbon cattle of the noted Pittsburg Fat Stock Show and paid 8c per pound on the hoof, the highest price paid for fat stock in this country for fifteen years. The beef of these cattle now delight the eyes of the "hungered" after prime goods. Such cattle necessarily cut up into steaks and roasts which gladden the heart of the butcher, the chef and the eater. They should be seen.

Weston & Levy.

"Rich, ripe and juicy." That is the verdict a big East Side butcher delivered concerning the fine carcasses which have been going out of Weston & Levy's large refrigerators at Forty-fifth street and First avenue. To walk up and down the silent rows of beef hanging in there one would at once be struck with the idea that this firm had been robbing a number of fine fat stock shows of blue ribbon winners for the Christmas trade. Mr. Weston says: "Ah! we sell it all the time." A lot of butchers will agree with that.

In General.

New York city at this time is fortunate in hanging to the old "Christmas beef" custom, for in that the people get a fine grade of meat from all boxes, and the public taste is kept educated to the level of prime meat. When some carry this special stuff others have to keep in range of it to maintain their trade and name for handling the best flesh to be had.

"Blue Laws" in Philadelphia.

The police of Philadelphia will, it is stated, begin next Sunday to enforce the "blue laws" of that city and close the butcher shops and other stores on the Sabbath. These tradespeople have run the open door regularly on Sunday under the silent permit of the officers. They should close everything if any at all.

"Blue Laws" in Connecticut.

The authorities in New Haven, Conn., gave the ukase and are enforcing the laws requiring meat markets and other places of business to close on Sundays all day. The city attorney is making the pace warm for any one not heeding the mandates of his office in this "moral" crusade. What will the police do on a strictly quiet Sunday? Ask those red noses on Monday for the true answer.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The State Retail Butchers' Association of Ohio held its annual convention at Akron, O., last week. The attendance was large for such a body. The sessions were very interesting and fruitful for united action on all matters affecting the retail trade. The ice magnates received an overhauling. The Cleveland Provision Company was handled as it ought to be handled outside. The "dead beat" and other sappers of butcher profits were arranged for; needed legislation was discussed, and the details put in the hands of proper committees to forward. At the closing session the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, A. Hennis, of Columbus; vice-president, Fred J. Lamb, Akron; second vice-president, E. E. Beard, Canton; secretary, E. S. Pickering, Cleveland; treasurer, Phil Schlingman, Akron; sergeant-at-arms, H. Galloway, Columbus; trustees, J. Kloss, Canton; F. A. Wolf, Akron; J. Tuck, Cleveland; E. Ashley, Pletsch, Columbus; A. Schufenaeker, Canton.

The following delegates were chosen to attend the national convention, which meets at Saratoga, N. Y., next August: E. G. Hosey, Cleveland; A. Hennis, Columbus; F. J. Lamb, Akron; J. Sperry, Canton; A. L. Pickering, Cleveland.

The convention chose Columbus for the next convention, which will be held the first Monday in September.

The Springfield Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association, of Springfield, Mass., at the meeting last week, decided to close all the shops of the members on Christmas day. During the session the following resolutions were passed upon the death of the prominent member named therein:

"Whereas, David E. Taylor, whose life was spent in the grocery business in this city, and with whom all or nearly all the members of this association have had business relations, both pleasant and kindly, has deceased.

"Resolved, That this association express its deep sorrow at the loss sustained to it and its members in his death, and our high appreciation of the generosity, kindness and forbearance which he always exhibited in life, and the assistance we have so often received from him in our business undertakings.

"Resolved, That we express our deep sympathy with the bereaved family and extend to them our condolence.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the records of the association, a copy furnished the press and one sent to the family of the deceased."

At the regular yearly meeting of the Butchers' and Marketmen's Association, of Rhode Island, held at Providence last week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hollis K. Clark; vice-president, A. C. Barker; treasurer, Edwin Tetlow; secretary, T. S. Delano; chief marshal, Geo. C. Leonard; Executive Committee—W. F. Cloudman, C. E. Seigel, N. H. Edison, J. Frank Dider and E. C. White; Finance Committee—Preston A. Arnold, George E. McElroy, F. E. Winsor, Jr.; Investigating Committee—Frank A. Chace, Samuel Rice, C. N. Boutelle.

The membership of this organization has vastly increased. The members will have a "ladies and members' smoke" night at the next monthly meeting, at which a lot of enjoyment will be had.

The Retail Butchers' Association, of Cleveland, O., gave a fine banquet to the members and their friends Wednesday night of last week in the Forest City House. It was a pleasant affair.

The Baltimore (Md.) Butchers' Abattoir & Live Stock Company re-elected the following old officers for another year: President, Mr. August Pepper; vice-president, Mr. Philip Leydecker; treasurer, Mr. Charles Bertram; board of directors, Messrs. Louis Weil, Chas. Pepper, Nimrod M. Crooks, Gustav H. Ruppersberger, John Wasmuth, Charles A. Greasley, Charles T. Kriel, Howard F. Greasley and Martin Healy.

New Shops.

W. S. Beville has opened his new market at 11 West Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The meat market of Camp & Wright is now open at 31 East Main street, Norwalk, O.

S. J. Perkins is building a meat market at Ogunquit, Me., to be occupied by Charles H. Perkins.

H. Mintz will reopen his meat market near the depot at Colchester, Conn.

R. Proulx will build a first-class meat market next spring at Stanton street and Lafayette avenue, Bay City, Mich.

Charles H. Egee has opened his retail meat business at South Liberty street, Alliance, O. W. E. Gilman is installing a meat department in his store at Guilford, Me.

Rogers & Allen, the butchers at Bridgeton, N. J., have built a new butcher shop at that place.

Business Changes.

A. D. Payne and Frank Fletcher have purchased the meat market of Butts & Co., at Cambridge, N. Y.

F. E. Webster, of Sennett, N. Y., has purchased the meat market business of D. K. Sheldon, at Springfield, Mass.

Taylor Bros., of Coal City, Ill., have bought Wm. Bogart's meat market at Wilmington, in that State.

Beatty & Crail have purchased the North Side meat market of Simpson & Crail, at Burlington, Ia.

** The meat seizures by the Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending Wednesday, December 13, were as follows: Beef, 4,100 lbs.; veal, 3,200 lbs.; mutton, 3,700 lbs.; pork, 300 lbs.; poultry, 6,000 lbs.; game, 600 lbs.; total, 17,900 lbs.

HONOR WHERE HONOR IS DUE

Freeze-em... Freeze-em...

Will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Pork Loin, Pork Sausages, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from 1 to 3 weeks just as fresh

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AS IF THE MEAT WERE FROZEN.



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WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

Local and Personal

** E. F. Swift was in New York city during the week. His presence is not unusual at this time of year.

** Mr. Edwards, Swift and Company's poultry, egg and butter man, was in New York during the week. Mr. Edwards is building up quite a dairy trade for his energetic company.

** Sol Haas, the prosperous and energetic marketman at Second avenue and Thirty-sixth street, New York city, uses good ideas to make known the good and cheap stock which the Centennial market handles. Recently Mr. Haas strung up a double row of announcement price cards and swung them out across the pavement. The general effect was that of a flag which a meat man very properly called "Haas' market banner." It was a pretty smart idea for announcing the choice viands within. The blustery weather of this week made him take them in.

** The New York Retail Butchers' Association held an important meeting Monday night. It was the regular semi-monthly meeting, but some very important matters to the trade were discussed and referred to the proper committees.

** Lewis Samuels, of the United Dressed Beef Company, is expected back in New York early next week from the West, where he has been to find the finest Xmas beef cattle to be had in the West. He got a good bunch of the rare kind.

** Swift and Company, who have heretofore confined their branch operations to the important cities of Northern Texas, have begun the invasion of Southern Texas, by establishing quite a large branch house and cold storage plant at Galveston. It will be located at Thirty-third and Postoffice streets. The first carload of refrigerated meat has "actually arrived" from the Kansas City plant.

** George Hiller, the important butcher and National Association member at North street and Willow avenue, Harrisburg, Pa., was touched by a fire last Saturday morning while the owner was at the wholesale market. Friends soon extinguished the blaze. It didn't get further than the smokehouse.

** Walter Neat and Louis Gall, two pugilistic butchers, had a twelve-round set-to in a stable on East Forty-eighth, between First and Second avenues, Sunday morning early, and were getting on to a bunged eye finish in the presence of a few noisy admiring friends when Police Captain Lantry and a squad of bluecoats raided the bout and had the liveliest sort of time refereeing the combatants to police headquarters.

** Louis Kobeffer, the butcher living at Broad street, Stapleton, S. I., was stabbed and beaten Saturday night by three men who are now under arrest.

** A new industry is springing up in Kansas. It is a jack rabbit sausage factory. The trade awaits the new link.

** Alderman James Franklin, of Buffalo, N. Y., now has his butcher license. Frank Spitzmiller, of the Corporation Counsel's office, opposed the granting of the permit because the alderman for the 20th Ward had neglected to take one out last May. This objection was sensibly withdrawn so as to let the application go through unopposed.

** One of Darling Bros.' big vans, drawn by two spanking white horses, met a butcher at a corner and fetched him up suddenly. "Be Gee!" exclaimed the marketman, "it looked like a rolling house and a mountain of snow loomin' up all of a suddint."

** Mr. Fairlamb, well-known butcher in the Second Market, and the firm of Hermann Schmidt gave meat and sweetmeats for the Thanksgiving dinner to the children of the negro reform school.

** George Fleir, of A. Vanderbeck's Son & Co., has got over the Veal and Mutton ball, and shed all of that "tired, heavy look from his soft hazel eyes." Any butcher who thinks that George didn't know a lamb from a sheep the day after got left, but he got good stuff.

** Fred Messer, a butcher at 842 Eleventh avenue, New York city, knocked himself about considerably at Fifty-eighth street and Eleventh avenue, and had to have his head bandaged twice by hospital surgeons.

** The Kingan Provision Company secured a judgment for \$350 against William H. Winberry, the butcher, on Newark avenue, Jersey City, N. J. Justice Lippincott was drastic on the sham pleas of the defendants' lawyers, and had them stricken out. The suit was on a note.

** The Bergen Point (N. J.) Beef Company, per John D. Hay, had John Stillwell, formerly of Bayonne, N. J., "jugged" in default of \$300 bail on a charge of fraud. Stillwell is a well-known butcher.

** August Brodbeck, the marketman, at 252 North Warren street, Trenton, N. J., had the misfortune of seeing his old friend, Michael Staiger, fall from the drawbridge and killed right before his eyes. The fall was thirty feet. His neck was broken.

** One butcher at Paterson, N. J., was hauled up last Friday for selling meat on Sunday.

** B. Dehlman, who comes from New York city, has opened a large and a busy provision store at 220 West Water street, Elmira, N. Y. His metropolitan experience in handling sausages, smoked meats, imported cheese, canned meats and delicatessens generally stand him in good stead at Elmira, where his store is one of the neatest and handsomest in the city.

** J. H. Mooers & Son, the well known marketmen at Ashland, Me., have commenced building their large retail market at Main street, in that city. It is intended by the owners to make this a model market.

** W. W. Bartholomew is remodeling his porkhouse at Quincy, Ill. He will kill and sell the best meat. The new house will be ready for business in about a month.

** The building inspectors of Philadelphia, Pa., have approved the plans for improvements filed by Nelson Morris & Co., at 7 North Delaware avenue. The improvements will be made under the concern's own supervision.

** The oystermen and baymen about Freeport, L. I., are going to sue New York city to stop any diversion of the Freeport Creek water. They say that their oysters need this water to swim and drink in, and that the inhabitants mustn't yearn for the water of the cooling brooks about Freeport.

** Leopold May, the well-known butcher at 187 Grand street, Brooklyn, has had a rough experience with men who lured him into a den of thieves on South Fifth street to explain to him how to make \$3,000 out of \$300. One of the scoundrels had also run up a "dead beat" meat bill at his market. The bill is for \$24.

** A host of people will be sorry to learn of the petition in bankruptcy of Frederick Bohnet, the well-known pork-packer at 180 to 190 Monroe street, New York city. The stated liabilities are \$74,384. There are \$21,-

884 of unsecured liabilities. The assets amount to \$15,726. The business was established in 1888.

** H. E. Weed, manager of Swift and Company's Fort Greene (Brooklyn) market, leaves on Friday for Chicago, to eat Christmas dinner in the metropolis. He has many friends in the West.

** S. S. Comstock, provision salesman at Swift and Company's West Harlem (New York) market, will eat his Christmas dinner with his people in Chicago. The company cheerfully granted him a holiday at this time for that purpose.

** L. A. Carton, treasurer of Swift and Company, Chicago, is in New York city, but not alone. He is on a sort of ante-holiday look around and may pick up a novelty here and there to put in Santa Claus' sleigh for the old gentleman's Western trip on the night of December 24.

** The Vanderbeck ball will be on January 26. The annual ball of the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association of New York city will be held on February 12. Both of these events are important ones in the meat trade.

Christmas Poultry.

It all depends upon the weather. If the weather is good and cold Christmas poultry will be excellent, and better prices will rule. If the weather keeps warm both shippers and dealers will be chary of overloading the market, as they did during Thanksgiving.

A visit to some of the places of business of the chief dealers in good poultry in the New York market shows that selections are more careful and that the stock on hand is already improving. Durham's, Van Nostrand's and Josephy's poultry warehouses down town show a better average of holiday poultry and some very fine birds are finding their way to New York city.

Up at West Washington market A. Paul, Jr., Conron Bros., Hance Bros., Allpaugh, the T. H. Wheeler Company and other large poultry and game dealers have on hand, from recent shipments, a nice grade of Christmas stock. These concerns have some of the best birds which come to the metropolis. They are careful in selection, and carry some stuff which cannot be excelled this season anywhere. Such large buyers as R. T. Millemann, of Broadway, Brooklyn, Charles Weisbecker, 125th street, Manhattan; Aaron Buchsbaum, Richard Webber, Nauss Bros. Co., Bloch Bros., A. S. & I. Bloch, Wm. G. Wagner, the J. S. Bailey Company, Darling Bros., and other large Manhattan buyers of poultry will verify this fact. This is more cheering to the eater of the holiday bird than was the prospect for last Thanksgiving. There should be a good trade. The weather indications are becoming more favorable for such a Christmas trade in poultry.

MERRY DANCE OF THE S. & S. CO.

As we go to press the laughable vaudeville entertainment of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company's Employees ball at the Lexington opera house, Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue, is ending and the pleasurable dance of the long evening of enjoyment is about swinging itself into the elaborate programme. The great hall is crowded and those who had the details in hand are enjoying the gratification of seeing their careful efforts crowned with greater success than that which has heretofore attended any former event of this kind given by this company's employees. The minstrel and vaudeville show is a new feature in this organization's balls. It is their first innovation of the kind and it is a success.

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DEALERS IN

Choice City Dressed Beef,
Mutton, Poultry, Game, Tongues, Hams, Bacon, Lard, &c.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, December 15, 1899:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Richman, I., 204½ Madison; to H. Brond (filed Dec. 8)..... | \$70 |
| Bijoechi, R., 81½ Thompson; to M. Ursu (filed Dec. 12)..... | 1,600 |
| Klein Moritz, 47-49 Oak st.; to B. Schen (filed Dec. 13)..... | 55 |

Bills of Sale.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Lessner, Dora, 215 Rivington; to S. Sperling (filed Dec. 11)..... | \$300 |
| Levy, L., 1107 1st ave.; to Bienfied & Marwitz (filed Dec. 12)..... | 30 |

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Huxham, Wm., 888 Fulton st.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed Dec. 11)..... | \$195 |
| Stotting, Geo. F., 107 Roger ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed Dec. 11)..... | 295 |
| Stein, Rosa, 91 Osborn st.; to Joseph Davis (filed Dec. 11)..... | 90 |
| Skidmore, Wm. H., 239 Reid ave.; to John Hegeman (filed Dec. 11)..... | 100 |
| Rice, Chas. A., 396 6th ave.; to M. Dacks (filed Dec. 12)..... | 139 |

Bills of Sale.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Immis, J. W., 476 Bergen st.; to Edgar W. Guild (one-half) (filed Dec. 11)... | \$250 |
| Siegal, Barbara, 461 Broadway; to Justin Klingenberg (filed Dec. 12)..... | Nom. |
| Horwitz, Max & Sam Goldstein, 53-55 Moore st.; to Mollie Horwitz (filed Dec. 12)..... | 400 |
| Dunne, Patrick, 265 Warren st.; to Nat. Loan Ass'n (filed Dec. 13)..... | 150 |

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, December 15, 1899:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Campbell H., 139 9th ave.; to H. K. Howard (filed Dec. 8)..... | \$1,500 |
| Koppel Simon, 65 Stanton st.; to M. Levin (filed Dec. 8)..... | 23 |
| Mechl, Henry, 617 E. 138th st.; to H. W. Ueltzen (filed Dec. 8)..... | 650 |
| Roblee, Milton, Hotel Bartholdi; to Duparquet, H. & M., Co (filed Dec. 8)... | 801 |
| Altman, Jennie, 305 E. Houston st.; to J. Kuhn (filed Dec. 9)..... | 300 |
| Reynolds, W. H., 135 3d ave.; to E. R. Buhler (filed Dec. 9)..... | 25 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Klopman, E., 21 Hudson st.; to E. R. Buhler (filed Dec. 9)..... | 51 |
| Smalin, J., 82 Monroe st.; to Co-operative Sausage Co. (filed Dec. 9)..... | 150 |
| Somer, W., 170½ Bowery; to L. Haims (filed Dec. 11)..... | 2,200 |
| Somer, W., 3d ave.; to L. Haims (filed Dec. 11)..... | 6,500 |
| Lampert & Gorlin, 283 8th ave.; to L. Haims (filed Dec. 11)..... | 1,100 |
| Raveit, J., 713 6th ave.; to L. Haims (filed Dec. 11)..... | 3,800 |
| Frishman & Goldberg, 358 Broadway; to L. Haims (filed Dec. 11)..... | 3,200 |
| Weperer, J., 86 Stanton st.; to M. Levin (filed Dec. 12)..... | 63 |
| Mischel, S., 82 Delancy st.; to M. Abramson (filed Dec. 12)..... | 100 |
| Blair, Mrs. J. A., 125 W. 22d st.; M. Loesser (filed Dec. 12)..... | 300 |
| Scherer, C., 1982 2d ave.; to D. Halstrom (filed Dec. 12)..... | 400 |
| Kemton & Picker, 280 Spring st.; to B. Smurch (filed Dec. 13)..... | 40 |
| Muskowitz & Westin, 251 Bowery; to L. Haims (filed Dec. 13)..... | 1,620 |
| Niles, J. W.; to J. F. Farrell (filed Dec. 14)..... | 300 |
| Klopman, E., 21 Hudson; to E. R. Buhler (filed Dec. 14)..... | 45 |
| Darling, Arthur, 63 2d ave.; to B. Porges (filed Dec. 13)..... | 700 |
| Brimbug, Simon, to Yetto Brimbug (filed Dec. 14)..... | ... |

Bills of Sale.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Howard, H. K., 139 9th ave.; to H. Campbell (filed Dec. 8)..... | 1 |
| Diskin, M., 82 Monroe st.; to J. Smaline (filed Dec. 9)..... | 150 |
| Ferrara, G. & M., 277 Merton st.; to E. Massello (filed Dec. 11)..... | 165 |
| Mintz & Tailer, 100 Essex st.; to A. Falk (filed Dec. 12)..... | 1,900 |
| Riggs, J. E., 120 University pl.; to Riggs, Post & Co. (filed Dec. 12)..... | 1 |
| Porges, Bernard, 63 2d ave.; to A. Darling (filed Dec. 13)..... | 1,200 |

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Burns, August, 679 Evergreenave.; to Philip Wagner (filed Dec. 9)..... | \$1,000 |
| Carr, Wm., Manhattan ave. to s. w. cor. Box st.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed Dec. 11)..... | 100 |
| Aring, John E., 205 Nostrand ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed Dec. 11)... | 60 |
| Faeber, Wilhelm & Mary, 61 Hamburg ave.; to Christian Kreig (filed Dec. 12)... | 95 |
| Seebeck, Ernest A., Jr., 4th ave. and 9th st.; to August D. Wiese (filed Dec. 13)..... | 2,500 |
| Hohorst, Albert, 207 7th ave.; to Henry W. Martens (filed Dec. 13)..... | 2,000 |
| Reichert, Frank L., 1409 Myrtle ave.; to Matthias Reichert (filed Dec. 13)..... | 1,000 |
| Crook, Wm. H., 284 Grand st.; to Michael Fox (filed Dec. 14)..... | 100 |
| Dalton, George W., Highland, N. Y.; to Justus Schoenewald (filed Dec. 14)... | 4,000 |

Bills of Sale.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Labrousse, Marcel, 161 Saratoga ave.; to Claus Kopf (filed Dec. 9)..... | \$575 |
| Beamist, Frank, 991 5th ave.; to Josephine M. Beamist (filed Dec. 12)..... | 1,000 |
| Jordan Cina, 319 Central ave.; to Henry Von Glahn (filed Dec. 14)..... | 834 |

A pork fancier of Foster, Mo., bought the prize winning hog at the Illinois State Fair for \$500, owned by the Missouri and Kansas Breeding Association. His name was "Black Chief."

BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT.—George H. Crook, Derby, meat, etc.; closing business.—August Koch, Hartford, restaurant, etc.; sold out.—Matthew O. Morse, Hartford, meat, discontinued.—Sumner Steele, New London, restaurant; sold out.

IDAHO.—D. Swinehart & Co., Pocatello, meat; dissolved.

INDIANA.—Amos C. Cour, New Haven, meat, etc.; sold out.—J. J. Hager, Terre Haute, poultry, etc.; sold out.—Munson & Sprague, Wabash, manufacturers soap; sold out.—Charles Kohn, Fort Wayne, meat; died, \$1,500.—F. X. Kern & Son, Indianapolis, meat, etc.; Frank X. Kern, individually, chattel mortgage, \$2,300.—William W. Campbell, Muncie, wholesale butcher; real estate mortgage, \$4,000.

IOWA.—M. Boyle, Council Bluffs, meat, etc.; dead.

MAINE.—Bean, L. F. & Co., Bangor, provisions, etc.; dissolved.—Patterson, C. C. & Co., Bangor, provisions; sold out.—Haines, B. H. & Co., Winthrop; succeeded by Jackson & Towle.—Stevens & Co., Orono, provisions, etc.; F. C. & G. F. Stevens sold real estate, \$1,200.

MARYLAND.—Swift, C. H., Baltimore, provisions, etc.; out of business.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Colburn, Elisha C., Boston, provisions; assigned.—Harwood, P. M., Barre, provisions, etc.; voluntary petition in bankruptcy.—Stanton Bros., Boston, provisions, etc.; John A. & W. M. Stanton, chattel mortgage, \$1,000.—Mosher Bros., Chelsea, provisions, etc.; voluntary petition in bankruptcy.—Devine, T. C. & Co., Chicopee, meat, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$800.—Whipple, Charles E., Flitchburg, restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$350.—Larken, Martin, Great Barrington, meat, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$454.—Hodgman, Charles A., Groton, provisions; voluntary petition in bankruptcy.—Kiely, Daniel B., Marlborough, provisions; chattel mortgage, \$400.

MICHIGAN.—Wykes Market Company, Ltd., Grand Rapids, meats; succeeded by E. B. McDonald.

MISSISSIPPI.—Producers' Cotton Oil Co., Yazoo City, oil mill; B. S. Ricks, president, dead.

MISSOURI.—White, Chas., Minden Mines, meats; sold out.—Fleming, W. C., St. Louis, restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$115.—Gregg, W. M., St. Louis, meat shop; bill of sale, \$950.—Ruhlmann, Henry, St. Louis; chattel mortgage, \$180.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Knox, O. D. & Co., Manchester, provisions, etc.; sold out.—Davies Bros., Laconia, soap manufacturers; voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

NEW YORK.—Lawrenz, August, Rochester, meat; chattel mortgage, \$424.

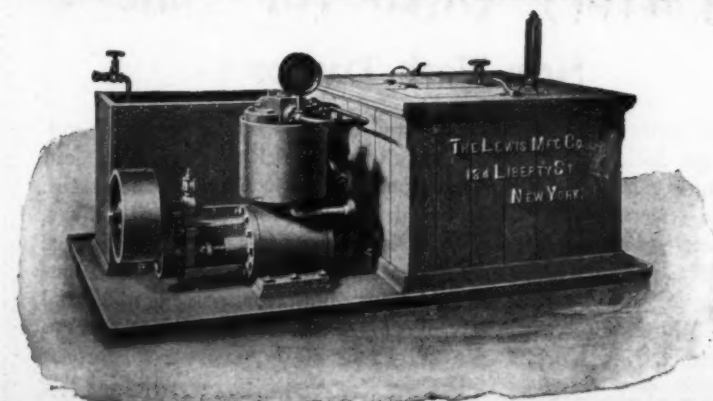
NORTH CAROLINA.—Hall, George S., Charlotte, meats, etc.; dead.

OHIO.—Harvey, J. M., Spencerville, restaurant; sold out.—Method, J. D., Toledo, meat; sold out.—Labold, S. & Co., Portsmouth, hides; Simon Labold, individually, dead, \$166.—Wessinger & Finck, Springfield, restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$100.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Young, Zachariah T., Allegheny, meat; real estate mortgage, \$9,500.—Neid, Berthold, Erie, meat; judgment note, \$184.—Glauser, Gottlieb, Pittsburg, butcher; judgment, \$1,000.—Harper Wilson, Pittsburg, wholesale produce; judgment, \$994.—Martin, James, Pittston, meat, judgment, \$210.

RHODE ISLAND.—Mink, Chas. W., Providence, restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$700.

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Makes 500 to 600 pounds of Ice
in 24 hours with 1½ H. P.

Requires no engineers. Is shipped all
set up, ready to operate, except power.

PRICE, \$450.00.

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| Neutral | 8 1/2 | a | ... |
| Compound | 5.12 1/2 | a | ... |

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| Oleo-stearines | 6 1/4 | a | 7 |
|----------------------|-------|---|---|

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|-----------------------------|--------|---|-----|
| Lard oil, Extra | 38 | a | 40 |
| Lard oil, Extra, No. 1..... | 35 | a | ... |
| Lard oil, No. 1..... | 30 | a | ... |
| Lard oil, No. 2..... | 29 | a | ... |
| Oleo oil, "Extra"..... | 10 1/2 | a | ... |
| Nutsfoot oil, Pure | 45 | a | 46 |
| Nutsfoot oil, No. 1..... | 35 | a | ... |
| Tallow oil | 42 | a | ... |

TALLOW.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------|---|-----|
| Packers' prime | 5 1/2 | a | ... |
| No. 2 | 4 1/2 | a | ... |
| Edible tallow | 5 1/2 | a | ... |

GREASES.

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|---|-------|
| Brown | 4 | a | ... |
| Yellow | 4 1/2 | a | ... |
| White, A | 4 1/2 | a | ... |
| White, B | 4 1/2 | a | ... |
| Bone | 4 1/2 | a | 4 1/2 |

BUTCHERS' FAT.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|-------|
| Rough shop fat | 1 1/4 | a | 1 1/4 |
| Inferior or black fat | 1 1/2 | a | 2 |
| Suet | 3 | a | ... |
| Shop Bones, per 100 lb..... | 30 | a | 31 |

COTTONSEED OIL.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----|---|-----|
| P. S. Y., in tanks | 30 | a | ... |
| Crude, in tanks | 24 | a | ... |
| Butter oil, barrels | 34 | a | ... |

FERTILIZER MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|----------|---|-------|
| Dried blood, per unit | 1.72 1/2 | | |
| Hoof meal, per unit | 1.45 | | |
| Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit..... | 1.50 | | |
| Unground t'k'g. 10 to 11 p. c. per ton..... | 16.50 | | |
| Unground t'k'g. 9 and 20 p. c. per ton..... | 14.50 | | |
| Unground t'k'g. 8 and 20 p. c. per ton..... | 13.00 | | |
| Unground t'k'g. 6 and 35 p. c. per ton..... | 12.00 | | |
| Ground raw bones | 23.00 | a | 24.00 |
| Ground steam bones | 18.50 | | |

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|---|-----------------------------|
| Horns No. 1 | \$190 | a | \$205 per ton 65-70 lb av |
| Hoofs | \$20.00 | a | \$22.00 per ton |
| Round Shin Bones | \$62.50 | a | \$67.50 per ton |
| Flat Shin Bones | \$41.00 | a | \$42.00 per ton |
| Thigh Bones | \$100 | a | \$100 per ton, 80-100 lb av |

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------|---|-------|
| Pork loins | 6 1/2 | a | 6 1/2 |
| Spare ribs | 4 1/2 | a | 5 |
| Trimming | 4 1/2 | a | 4 1/2 |
| Boston butts | 4 1/2 | a | 5 |
| Cheek meat | 3 | a | 3 1/2 |

CURING MATERIALS.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|---|-----|
| Pure open kettle sugar | 4 1/2 | a | ... |
| White, clarified sugar | 4 1/2 | a | ... |
| Plantation, granulated sugar | 5 1/4 | a | ... |

COOPERAGE.

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------|---|-----|
| Barrels | 95 | a | ... |
| Lard, tierces | 1.17 1/2 | a | ... |

Friday's Closings.

TALLOW.—The rumor that a large line of city in hhds, 1,000 hhds, had been sold direct to England by a leading melter at 5c, in addition to the other export business for the week, was contradicted. The close of the market on Friday showed decided strength, with 5c bid and 5 1/2c asked for the limited quantities of city in hhds, to be had for deliveries this month. The contract deliveries to the home trade went in at 5c. The Chicago market has further advanced to 5 1/2c asked for prime.

COTTONSEED OIL.—It does not look as though there would be much change to the market this side of the Christmas holidays, but, however, that within the next thirty days that there would be more excitement with greater activity and the advantage further with sellers, as based upon the statistical position and liberal consumption. The situation at the latest moment had not changed in its features from that summarized in our review for the week.

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending Dec. 9, 1899, is as follows:

| | Week ending Dec. 9, 1899. | Same week, 1898. | Nov. 1, '90, to Dec. 9, '90. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| PORK, BBLs. | | | |
| U. Kingdom..... | 918 | 1,542 | 5,688 |
| Continent | 962 | 1,009 | 6,327 |
| So. & Cen. Am. | 478 | 627 | 3,230 |
| W. Indies..... | 2,601 | 1,531 | 12,179 |
| Br. No. Am..... | 95 | 2 | 728 |
| Other countries | 6 | 11 | 218 |
| Total | 5,060 | 4,722 | 28,370 |

HAMS AND BACON, LBS.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| U. Kingdom..... | 11,791,780 | 18,253,263 | 67,422,246 |
| Continent | 2,306,781 | 2,503,721 | 10,490,811 |
| So. & Cen. Am. | 125,700 | 318,725 | 667,225 |
| W. Indies..... | 254,775 | 177,439 | 1,390,900 |
| Br. No. Am..... | 5,250 | ... | 15,900 |
| Other countries | 45,750 | 11,050 | 315,800 |
| Total | 14,500,045 | 21,262,198 | 80,302,882 |

LARD, LBS.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| U. Kingdom..... | 7,669,036 | 6,427,658 | 32,487,865 |
| Continent | 8,148,980 | 6,155,052 | 45,691,274 |
| So. & Cen. Am. | 508,005 | 526,125 | 3,091,710 |
| W. Indies..... | 321,820 | 308,820 | 2,976,080 |
| Br. No. Am..... | 120 | ... | 51,045 |
| Other countries | 50,100 | 10,680 | 249,740 |
| Total | 16,788,061 | 13,428,335 | 84,548,313 |

Recapitulation of the week's reports.

| | From | Pork, Bbls. | Bacon and Hams, Lbs. | Lard, Lbs. |
|---------------------|-------|-------------|----------------------|------------|
| New York | 4,239 | 6,072,125 | 7,180,650 | |
| Boston | 333 | 4,890,575 | 3,274,281 | |
| Portland, Me | 100 | 1,816,500 | 75,250 | |
| Phila., Pa..... | 2 | 197,050 | 931,232 | |
| Balto., Md..... | 357 | 1,408,420 | 3,869,843 | |
| Norfolk | ... | 83,475 | ... | |
| Newport News | ... | ... | 587,690 | |
| New Orleans | 29 | 112,900 | 35,355 | |
| Montreal | ... | ... | 833,760 | |
| St. John, N.B. | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | 5,060 | 14,500,045 | 16,788,061 | |

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

| | Nov. 1, '90, to Dec. 9, '90. | Nov. 1, '90, to Dec. 10, '96 | Decrease. |
|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| Pork, lb | 5,674,000 | 7,184,600 | 1,510,600 |
| Hams, bcn, lb | 80,302,882 | 108,788,554 | 28,485,672 |
| Lard, lb | 84,548,313 | 102,457,544 | 17,909,231 |

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FOOD SUPPLIES.

Office of the Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Ave., New York City. Sealed proposals for furnishing fresh and salt meats and butter for a period of three months from Jan. 1, 1900, and condensed and cow's milk for a period of six months from Jan. 1, 1900, in accordance with specifications, copies of which may be obtained on application at Room 318, will be received at this office until 4.30 o'clock, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1899, at which time and place the Board of Managers will open all bids.

No bid for meat supply shall be considered except from persons, firms or corporations who are actually engaged in the packing, slaughtering and shipping of beef, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 460, Laws of 1897; and for other supplies no bids shall be considered except from parties who are actual dealers in the commodities for which they submit proposals.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. of the amount of the bid, as a guarantee of good faith.


A bond of some approved surety company for one-third the gross amount of the contract will be required, after award, for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.

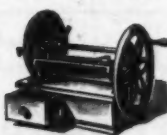
It is reported that the Charleston Mining & Manufacturing Company, of Charleston, S. C., will build a factory in Philadelphia, Pa., to manufacture bone fertilizers. This company works up 150,000 tons of Southern rock annually.

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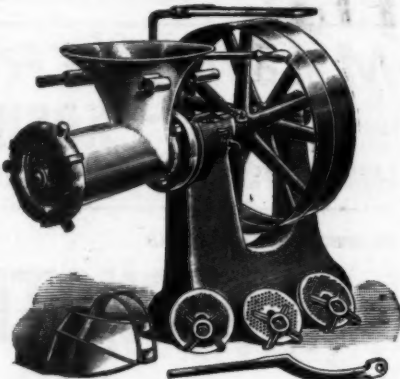


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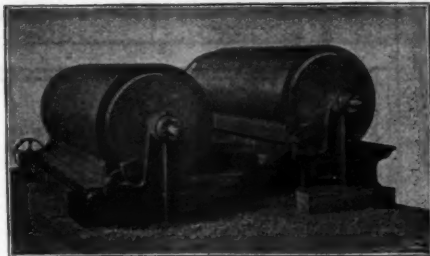
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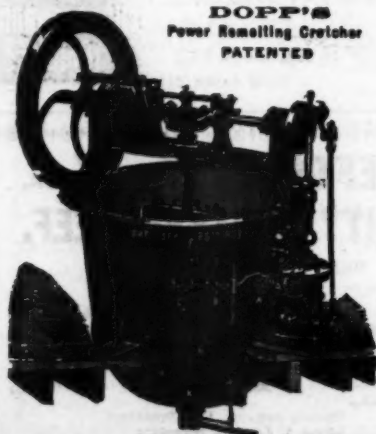
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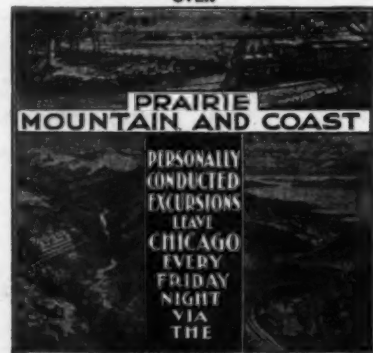
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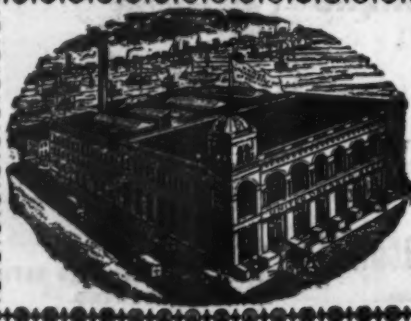
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- II. SPICES AND SEASONINGS.—Essential principles. Deterioration. Method of preventing same. How to keep them. Cheap spices and seasonings. High grade, pure spices. Spice mills for grinding. Testing spices. Incorporation and mixing of spices and seasonings. Proportions necessary. Requisite flavors. Precautions to be observed. List of spices and seasonings employed. Mixing machines, etc.
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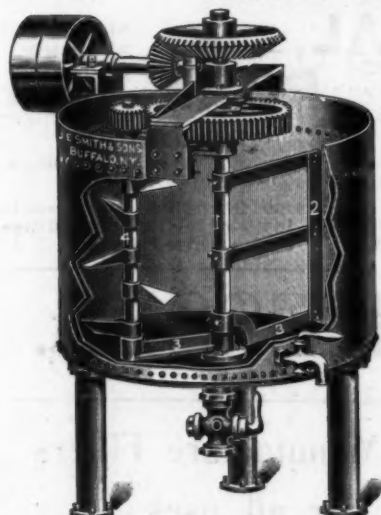
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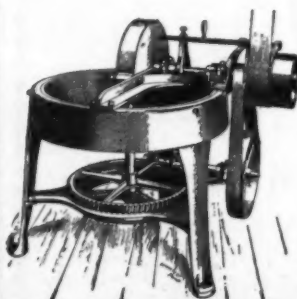
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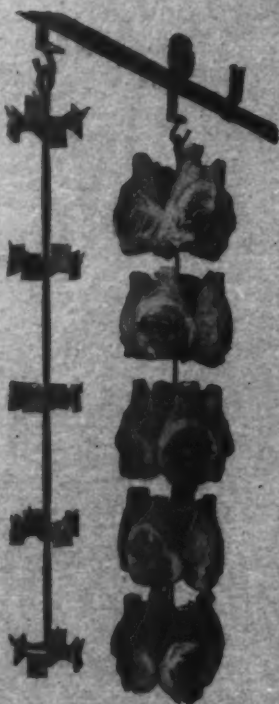
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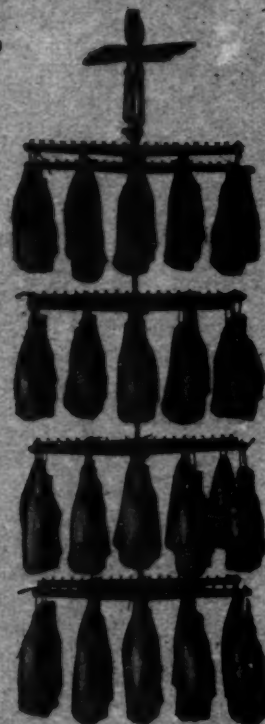
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